INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,945—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout Lifts.
Contains over 200 Apartments, (Under Royal Patronage
Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	13th March.
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6601	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	3198	L. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	3198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	3198	M. DeHorne	29th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. CORONANDEL	6532	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are employed to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,212	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nikolich	4,149	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers,	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellner	4,255	19th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

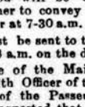
Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GUSHIA	A. Mills	4,258	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 11 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

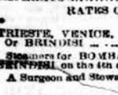
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—5-1, Connell House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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CIRCULAR TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing Breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

ARRANGEMENTS with COOK'S Tickets duly honored and assisted at Continental Ports and Cities.

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Gold bought and sold at the Exchange of the day

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MONEY received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 18th March, after arrival of English Mail Steamer; calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 13th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

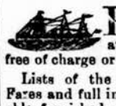
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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WANTED:

A SECRETARY for the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, from the 1st May next. Apply for particulars to the Undersigned

TOM. LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C
Poona, 8th March 1897.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough than I was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY,

"Ronth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief,

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders, Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REQUIRED

11,000 FEET of 6" SPIGGOT and FAUCET CAST-IRON PIPES plain ends as follows:—

5,500 R-ft.	tested to bear water pressure of 200' head,	
3,000 R-ft.	Do.	Do. 500' "
2,500 R-ft.	Do.	Do. 600' "

The Pipes to be delivered at Veraval on or before 1st May, 1897. A copy of the specification and terms of agreement can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the office of the Undersigned at Junagadh.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st of April, 1897, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (100) which will be returned if Tender not accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Acting Diwan of Junagadh.
Diwan's Office, Junagadh, 8th March, 1897.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED,

Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.

Per Bottle, Annas 12.

SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
1863 Vintage	30 0
A Genuine Port	18 0

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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Generous Conditions,
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WILL BE READY ON MONDAY NEXT
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SPECIAL COLONIAL EDITION.
PAPER COVER, Rs. 2. CLOTH BINDING, Rs. 2-8.

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	Rs. a.
QUAKER OATS (for porridge) per 2 lb. tin	0 13
TRITICINE FOOD for Infants and Invalids, also for making Puddings, &c. per tin	1 12

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FOLDING CAMP BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES,
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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Native Lives Assured at Ordinary Rates.
Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

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"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

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MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

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CHLORINATED LIME

PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.

FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.

As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.

Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs

Rs. 36 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT

MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS
TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS
GLOVES & HOSIERY
SUNSHADES.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 125 PER SHARE ON B SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 125 per Share on the B Shares of the above Company, has been made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1897.

Interest at the Rate of Six per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

JACKAL CLUB SPORTS AT SANTA CRUZ ON SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.

A SPECIAL TRAIN for the convenience of persons attending the JACKAL CLUB SPORTS at Santa Cruz will be run from COLABA to ANDHERI and back on SATURDAY, the 13th instant. Stopping at Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road, Bandra, Santa Cruz on both Trips as follows :—

Colaba	Dep. 15-20	Andheri	Dep. 19-0
Church Gate	„ 15-30	Santa Cruz	„ 19-12
Marine Lines	„ 15-31	Bandra	„ 19-15
Grant Road	„ 15-41	Grant Road	„ 19-30
Bandra	„ 16-5	Marine Lines	„ 19-46
Santa Cruz	Arr. 16-13	Church Gate	„ 19-52
Andheri	„ 16-19	Colaba	Arr. 19-57

In addition to the Special the Local Train leaving Colaba at 19-45 will run through to Andheri on this date and return at 23-50 to Bandra stopping at Santa Cruz to pick up passengers.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Third Day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and places abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th Day of March, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

HOME IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE (with Lady having an unusually large experience in Managing Children) specially adapted for the Children of Anglo-Indians and Others.

Gravel soil—South aspect; dry and bracing. Large House, extensive Gardens, near Stations on Midland and G. W. R. Thorough education with tender motherly training. Good Nurseries. Terms specially arranged to meet present Rate of Exchange. Highly recommended by General and Mrs. Greenaway, Madras; Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Poona; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mount Abu.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

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CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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DADAR, BOMBAY.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCAL SUBSCRIBERS.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND REVIEWS FOR CIRCULATION.

DAILY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS:

British Medical Journal	Saturday Review
Catholic Times	Sporting and Dramatic News
Catholic Fireside	St. James's Budget
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Tit-Bits
Illustrated London News	Times (London)
Lancet	Truth
Overland Mail	Vanity Fair
Punch	World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Macmillan's Magazine
Chambers' Journal	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
Cornhill Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Practitioner
Fortnightly Review	Review of Reviews
Harper's Magazine	Strand Magazine
Lamp (Catholic)	Temple Bar
Leisure Hour	Young Ladies' Journal

TERMS.

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A Subscriber will be entitled, on a Monthly Subscription, to receive for perusal at his Residence through the Library messengers :—

(1) DAILY.—The "Bombay Gazette," as soon as issued from the Press.

(2) WEEKLY.—" Six Home Weeklies," on arrival of the English Mail (one every day).

(3) MONTHLY.—" Four Magazines or Reviews," on arrival of the English Mail (one Magazine or Review every week).

A Subscriber can be a morning or evening reader, and fix himself the time of the delivery of the "Bombay Gazette" at his residence, to suit his convenience, and select any of the Weeklies and four Magazines or Reviews from the above list according to his taste.

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Intending Subscribers will kindly apply to the LIBRARIAN for further particulars, and a list of Papers and Magazines or Reviews selected by them must always accompany the application.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESIDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA.

A Subscriber can be supplied with a copy of the Daily Edition of the "Bombay Gazette," on the Second Day of issue, by post on Monthly or Quarterly Subscription.

The Weekly Newspapers and Monthly Magazines and Reviews can be supplied First-hand, Second-hand or Third-hand, according to the wish of a Subscriber, on Monthly or Quarterly Subscriptions.

The Papers and Magazines and Reviews subscribed for by a Subscriber will become his property.

Any number of Subscribers will be served as the supply of the "Bombay Gazette," Weekly Newspapers and Monthly Magazines and Reviews will be increased according to demand.

The Rates of Subscription will be quoted by the Librarian, on receipt of the application containing the List of Papers and Magazines wanted.

Monthly Subscriptions will be reckoned from the 1st of each month, and quarterly, from 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

If a Subscriber should require Papers and Magazines, which are not included in the above List, they can be supplied First-hand, on Quarterly subscriptions.

N. B.—Local and Up-country Intending Subscribers will only be registered on receipt of Subscriptions, as the Local and Home Supplies and Postage Stamps are to be paid for in advance.

All Letters and Remittances should be addressed to the LIBRARIAN, Cosmopolitan Circulating Library, Dadar, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1889 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Land and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (its 15), and double Harness (its. 30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Mare Warm Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	30 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Veterinary Certificate	10 0
Veterinary Attendance (Roundscore)	5 0

Crushed Horse Corn, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures of Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TENDERS for supply of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, etc., for three and six months of 1897-98, will be received up to 15 March, 1 97, at the Society's Office, Boys School, Byculla, where forms of Tender and Specification, and other information can be obtained.

THE OFFICE of the Plague Committee has been ESTABLISHED in the Bungalow occupied by Br.-Genl. GATACRE, on Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED, for work under the Plague Committee, Qualified MEDICAL MEN and TRAINED NURSES, European and Native.

Terms on application, Apply to

SECRETARY,
Plague Committee, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 1-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1897, for the purchase of all perforated IRON STRIP SURPLUS to requirements during the year 1897-98.

1. Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 100 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

2. Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, Printed Forms of Tenders, etc., are procurable on payment of Annas Four, from this Office.

M. WALKER, CAPT., R.A.
Supdt., Small Arms Ammunition Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 10th March, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED SATURDAY and MONDAY, 13th and 15th March, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. A. F. Beaufort and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1897.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA SULLEMAN, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, the undermentioned property :—All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise however, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate near Nesbit Lane, in Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 13, as New No. A-16/33, old Survey No. 563, and New Survey No. 2613, and in the Books of the Municipality under Ward E Nos. 6114 and 6117, Street No. 1 and 4, containing by admeasurement 2983 square yards and bounded on the North by the said Nesbit Lane, on the South partly by the property of Cooverbai, daughter of Cursetbai Hormusjee Wadia and partly by the property of Framji Cawasji Banaji, on the East partly by the said property of Framji Cawasji Banaji and partly by the property of Ellias David Sassoon, and on the West by the property of the said Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1897.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE—No. 71.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Command Commissariat of Indian Manufactured Rum for one and three years from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March 1898 and 1900, will be received by the Commissariat Store Keeper-General, Bombay, Madras, Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, hereafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers, up to 12 noon (Local Time) on the 5th April, 1897, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the Stations where required are given in the Tender form.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officers, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the above Commissariat Officers up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 1st April, 1897. Any addition or alteration made in the Tender Forms will make them liable to rejection.

3 Seals of Tenders will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4 Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Rum of Indian Manufacture."

5 The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of the Schedules appertaining to the Contracts, but the Term of Contract must be as noted above and the rate on average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole Earnest-Money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-Money in Government Promissory Notes

*The receipt may be for or Bank of Bengal, Madras, or currency notes or cash. Bombay, or Treasury receipt," or Municipal or Provincial Debenture or Port Trust Bond for Rs. 110 for one year's Contract and Rs. 310 for three years' Contract Tenders without Earnest-Money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable Tenders will be notified to the Tenderers concerned on or about the 1st June, 1897, at latest.

B. L. REILLY, Lieut-Colonel,
Comst. Storekeeper-General.
Comst. Storekeeper-General's Office, March 8, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of the thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while in Hyderabad. This will enable the local Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Hyderabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical),
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

Fever Sores, Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a cooling and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Late of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bulis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Rua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Rua, on the Fijian Islands, at the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I have used with wonderful success both among my white and brown employés. The latter from their speaks for itself almost a cri[ti]cism [illegible] even a loosener dear Sir, you

45 Leicester

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., (in Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, ESQ.
D. GOSTLING, ESQ.
E. F. ALLUM, ESQ., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES

OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments ...	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

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	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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J. & R. GRANT	othes.
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 4-58m., 8-8s. Low water, 0-40m., 0-10n.
Chamber of Commerce.—Ballot for two elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Jackal Club Point to Point Races, Santa Cruz.
H. V parades.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Lecture on "Soul" Lessons in God," by Lieut.-Col. Freeman, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 8 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m., Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 5-35m., 8-15s. Low water, 2-42m., 1-40n.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on the "Soul's rest in God" will be delivered, at 8 o'clock, this evening in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court were formally dissolved yesterday. The second Sessions commence on Saturday, the 3rd April.

THE KAPOLS MITRA MANDAL accepts with thank the sum of Rs. 10/- sent by Mr. Pranseevandas Dalabhoias Tokoon Hurji, through Dr. Purshotam Harichund, subscribed by him in the fund for the disposal of the dead bodies of the Kapols and other Bumas.

A SLEEPY SHOP-KEEPER.—Mugar Waiji, a watch-maker, having his shop on the Bellasis Road, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, that while he was asleep in the shop, between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m., on the day in question, some one stepped in and stealthily took away with a half-hunter silver watch, of the value of Rs. 60.

BURGLARY AT NAGDAVIS STREET.—Hurjivan Bhugwan, a Brahmin priest, residing on the first floor of a house, at Nagdavis Street, reported to the police, on Thursday night, that some time during his absence from home, between noon and 9 p.m., that day, the house had been broken into and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 450, were stolen from a box, which was forced open.

DR. RICHARDSON'S LECTURE ON THE "THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY."—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Arthur Richardson, Ph. D., F. C. S., at the Bhavaky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Subject:—"The Theosophical Society—what it is and what it is not."

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, Luximon Dhondoo, an old offender, having a register of four previous convictions against him, was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping a male child, aged 6 years, with intent to steal ornaments, of the value of Rs. 15, from his person on Wednesday. His Worship, on the evidence, convicted the accused on a charge of theft, and as he was an old offender, committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE LATE FIRE AT KAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.—The valuable services of the Fire Brigade in combating the recent fire at the Kawasji Patel Tank Road, and in saving a Parsee Fire Temple from the close ess of the flames, have been, we are glad to state, nicely appreciated by the Parsee residents of its locality. It is understood that the fire which broke out at dead of night resulted in the entire destruction of the bungalow, and would have extended to the Fire Temple, which is situated in close proximity to the rear, but for the timely and skilful operation of the Fire Brigade, who worked with will, energy, under Mr. Nichols. In appreciation of the remarkable pluck and application shown by the Fire Brigade in protecting the neighbouring building, the Parsee residents of the locality collected a handsome sum of money and forwarded it to the chief of the Fire Brigade, with a request that the amount may be distributed amongst his men according to his discretion.

BROWNUGGUR NEWS.—A case in which Motilal and Kaloobhoy are charged with having inflicted serious injuries on the person of a lancer has been committed to the Sessions. The facts of the case are that in the house of accused, M. Lal, singing was going on to the accompaniment of tom-toms and harmonium. To this the deceased was attracted, when he was set upon, and having gone there uninvited, was numerically beaten. The assailants only desisted when he lay insensible, both his legs being fractured. It is alleged that the deceased stealthily entered the house with intent to rob, and when the people in the house tried to capture him he resisted and raised a knife to stab two servants of Motilal who (the servants) admitted having beaten him in self-defence. Upon this it is stated that he was beaten by Kaloobhoy, being abetted by Motilal. Mr. Amratlal Buxee prosecuted, while Mr. Putwari, B. A., LL.B., and Sukhlal, barrister-at-law, defended. Both the accused have been admitted to bail.

DISOBEYING MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. Cusak, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted one Jethabhimji, owner of house No. 84, at Rpon Road, on a charge of disobeying an order passed by the court under section 378 of the Bombay Municipal Act, on the 27th January last, prohibiting him to use a part of his house as a human habitation. Dr. Britto, Municipal Medical Officer in charge of E Ward, stated that an order passed by the magistrate prohibiting a part of the house to be used as a human dwelling was handed to him, and he posted it on the door in the presence of the man in charge of the house. The order had not been obeyed as the people were still residing in the house. The tenants were all Mahomedans, and had not yet vacated the place. The accused who was in charge of the house, and who appeared before the magistrate on behalf of his master, stated that he was to the best of his knowledge and belief, replied that he would come to Bombay during the Holi holiday. His Worship fined accused Rs 50.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY MARWARIES.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Gunsetti Jetoobai, a Kamatee woman, again charged Gulla Purmanand Durga Krishna, Marwadees, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a nose-ring, alleged to be worth Rs. 300. The prosecutrix alleged that being in want of money she wanted to dispose of the nose-ring, and that on the 30th day of November last she entrusted the nose-ring to the accused for disposal on payment of having it valued, and that the accused did not return it, and when she asked about it the following morning, they denied having ever received the nose-ring. About seven days before the first hearing, the accused came to her place and said that the sale of the nose-ring and requested her to settle the case, but her neighbours declined to do so unless the nose-ring was produced for them to see. Mr. Velinker appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Motilal of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, defended both the accused. After the evidence was recorded Mr. Dastur in discharging both the accused, remarked that he did not see any reason why complainant should not be called on to account as a creditor of hers to whom she owed large sums of money; that it was improbable that she would have selected those persons for the purpose; that if the nose-ring had been pledged with them it was not pledged for the purpose of getting it valued, especially as the rate of pearls was not given by the accused and the same was left quite indefinite.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Shaik Ahmed Shaik Hossein, a policeman, attached to the Mazagon station, on a charge of absenting himself from duty, without obtaining leave from the Commissioner of Police, from the 15th to the 21st January last, Sir. G. W. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been published. His Worship in the course of giving judgment, remarked that the most important witness for the defence was Inspector Hurst. He produced his book, and said that accused was before him on the 20th January for leave. The witnesses therefore, contradicted Inspector Roshan Ali on the most material respect. The court believed Inspector Hurst, because, if, as had been alleged, it was reported to him Mr. (Hurst) that accused had absented himself and had not attended the parade, he (Mr. Hurst) would certainly have made enquiries and brought the matter to book. At that time he had not to protect his own reputation as a careful officer, and there was therefore nothing to induce him to connive the matter. On the whole, the defence, therefore, failed to the court to be genuine, while about the prosecution there were grave doubt in the mind of the court, especially as Rosham Asli, an enemy of the accused, started the first reports on which the whole of the subsequent proceedings were based. The accused was acquitted.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING

NURSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At a statutory ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Nursinggirjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at the mill office, on the 9th instant, Rao Saheb Succaram Ramchandra Chirlosker presided. The following report made by the directors was read and adopted:—Your directors have much pleasure to submit to the shareholders a short report on the operations of the company from its commencement to the 28th February 1897. The company was duly registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, on the 11th September 1896, and the issuing of the shares was then opened in compliance with the requirements of the Joint Stock Companies Act. Your directors beg to state that calls on 1,000 shares of the company have already been made one of Rs. 50 and the other of Rs. 200. Sufficient and suitable ground has been taken from Government in survey Nos. 628 and 629. The price to be paid for it has not, however, been as yet known. The excavations of foundations have been completed, and they are now being filled up, the work is at present being conducted by the company themselves. Contracts having been given only for the supply of stones, chunam, and other materials. The commencement of the building operations of the company was delayed owing to the correspondence with Government having been long and repeated before the ground could be taken possession of by the company. Specification and plans of machinery have been received from Messrs. Ashcroft and Laurie of Bombay, and the machinery itself will soon be received.

The Indian Polo Association has adopted the Hurlingham rule up to date has been that a player [illegible] enemies he has one of the opponents [illegible] the opponents' back line, consequently [illegible] opponent stopped behind his line, [illegible] actually sending his goal in [illegible] immediately put off side one [illegible] a perfect legitimate right [illegible] attack. The Hurlingham [illegible] is off side unless he has [illegible] between him and the opponent behind it. Under the Indian [illegible] abolished, a whole team [illegible] ment, by rushing behind [illegible] the whole of their opponents [illegible] a penalty. It is well [illegible] amended, remarks a contemporary, [illegible] stitute team discovers this [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

THE part of old London which I should most like to see—in a former existence I sometimes think I must have lived there—was the Bridge—there was only one. There were houses on each side overhanging the river, so that they hid the arches and left nothing visible but the piers; they were rickety old houses—boarded, I believe—and they were bound as it might be together by beams and arches of timber across the street, otherwise they would have fallen into the river; the carriages and carts hummed and groaned and grumbled through the narrow way; there was no room to turn; there was no footpath; at intervals there were open spaces where carriages and foot passengers waited for their turn to pass; every house contained a shop, mostly for the sale of small things; they were "haberdashers of small wares," vendors of hats, gloves, needles, hose, silk, and mercery. There was this continual, unending rumble from the carts and vehicles; there were all day long the quarrels and fighting of the drivers in their attempts to get through; from the river there arose a roaring which never ceased save for a few brief moments when the tide was on the turn. Most of the time each arch was a cataract of water pouring in or pouring out; the watermen below stormed and swore and quarrelled. What a wonderful picture quaint and beauty of the bridge! There were some who found it despite the noise, to which they soon became accustomed, the most delightful residence in London. The air, they said, was pure; there were no foul smells in the street; the wind blew up and down the river fresh and strong. It was formerly a great place for artists; Holbein lived here; the sea painters, Peter Monamy and Dominic Serres, lived here, looking out every day upon their ships; Laguerre, the engraver, lived here; Hogarth worked here as a boy in a back room projecting over the river, and troubling at every tide. As for the noise of the Bridge, why, they liked it. And there is a story of a certain Haberdasher who retired, late in life, having made a fortune in his shop on the Bridge at Arches; the noise of the country killed him. He pined away; he wasted; for want of that soothing, many trumpeted clamour; he missed the old familiar roaring of the tide, at half ebb or flow, through the narrow arch below his pillow; he missed the loud voices of the watermen as they shot the Bridge; he missed the daily quarrels of the coachmen and the rumbling of the wheels. The lark consoled him not—the nightingale pipe the could not hear; the crowing of the cock all together on a summer morning, to his years, accustomed to louder things, disturbed not the appalling stillness; even the ringing of the church bells only feebly reached the roar of the mighty flood forcing its way through the arches and threatening with every tide to drag down the Bridge, houses and all. So that poor man died, cut off before his time, for want of noise.

The London Country Council are certainly doing their best to secure the love and respect and gratitude of the people whose city they are protecting. Their attempt to convert the greater part of Hampstead Heath into a smug little Park like that of Victoria or Southwark; their grubbing up and cutting down of the venerable old gorse which had been the joy of adults for generations; their planting all round the place trees which do not belong to a Heath—these things have gone a long way to endear the Council to all Hampstead people. They are now looking on without interference while huge barracks, all cost, if not quite, as beautiful as those of Drury-lane, or Whitecross-street, or Bermondsey, are improving the most lovely suburb of London. There now comes up, besides, a wild and bitter wail from Chelsea, which is doomed to artistic destruction by the same appreciative body. What can we do? We are absolutely helpless. We may gnash our teeth in vain, while the destruction of things never to be replaced goes on merrily. It makes one despair. Although all the people in the country who value beauty, quiet, and old associations unite in an indignant protest, all is useless. One becomes sick and sorry. For my own part, I think I shall look out for a constitutional despotic and autocratic Government, which will have no popular and elected Parliaments at all. I shall emigrate to Russia, and I shall put my sons into the Muscovite Police.

What, then, are they going to do in Chelsea? As soon as the rain leaves off, go to Battersea Bridge, which is just beyond the old church. Stand upon that bridge and look up the river; you are facing upon Battersea Reach. Here the river makes a most beautiful curve, which has the effect of setting off the main upon its surface, and the banks and the houses behind the banks, in the most wonderful manner; the evening effects are wonderful. Now, this enlightened body propose to cut a straight line right across this curve—say it again; right across this curve; to put up an embankment; to inclose four acres and to build houses upon the inclosed part. One of the reasons alleged for the work is that at low tide there arises a fragrance from a pipe of some kind. Would it not be better and cheaper to amend the pipe than to destroy the place? Another reason alleged is that Chelsea is unhealthy. Well; but it is not. It is, on the contrary, a most healthy part; it stands, as its name indicates (like Windsor and Cheyil Oak), on an island of shingle, standing in the midst of the huge London marsh or lagoon. It is cleaned and purified twice a day by the wind which comes up the river with the tide. Let us, however, imitate the manners and customs of our betters, the working men. Let us organise huge processions, with banners and bands, and marches, fifty thousand strong—men, women, and children—to Spring Gardens there to fall on our knees and sing a Litany to the London Council, the refrain of which shall be "Leave us alone, we pray." "Leave us alone, we pray." It will be a great procession; epoch making; historical. There will be noble Lords and great Ladies; there will be artists of all kinds; architects, poets, novelists, dramatists—all the people who write about Art, with aesthetic people at all the essayists and historians—male and female, after their kinds—some by sevens, some by twos, as in the Ark. Among them I see Mr. Austin Dobson, in eighteen-century costume; he will go as a Vignette, waving a flag with zeal. I myself shall march last, trundling the wheelbarrow with the orange for the speakers. Dr. Conan Doyle will have charge of the ambulance. The London contingent—Dr. Sharpe, Professor Hales, Dr. Furnivall, Mr. Loftie, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. Welch, Mr. Norman, Mr. Ordish, and Mr. Gomme, with many others—will march as mourners of the ancient kind, in black cloaks and weepers, each with a sprig of rosemary or rue in his hand. The wail of that Company, this new London trained band, will pierce the skies, but—alas!—will it pierce the hearts of the London County Council!

A correspondent asks whether, in speaking of the popularity of certain books, I do not "fall into the error of the newspapers" by estimating the popularity of a book by the frequency of its issue at a free library. Observe that he assumes, to begin with, that this is an error. It is a mode of conducting an argument which is very often tried on, but should never be allowed. What he means is this: "Are you right in so estimating the popularity of a book? I think that those who do so are perfectly right if they only acknowledge that frequency of issue is not the only point that should be considered. But it is, unfortunately, the only point on which information is given us. When we read that there have been" 1200 copies of Marryat, 10 00 of Dickens, 800 of Scott" taken out during the month, we are bound to conclude that these figures indicate the popularity, and the order of popularity, of these three writers. And, in fact, the other points which my correspondent quite justly advances have little or nothing to do with writers who are known to be extremely popular. For instance, he says that frequency of issue may denote curiosity to know something about a writer who has become notorious. For a certain extent, and in the case of a comparatively new writer, this may be the case. He says also that one may find in the British Museum and elsewhere books of which the first few pages only have been read; this means curiosity quickly satisfied or followed by disappointment. Again, there was once an author who became so popular that for a long time he was constantly used for presentation purposes. His works were given as prizes to girls and young people. He is now defunct, and, being dead, no longer speaketh, as a few of his generation do. What do we find in these presentation books? A few pages read. On the other hand, when we find the pages of a book thumb marked and soiled, we know that the book has been read again and again. Further, our Free Library people have got to take what they can get if they get a really popular writer; they keep him as long as they can; he runs through the whole family, like mumps, before he is sent back; this treatment lessens the frequency of issue, and therefore to a certain limited extent may change the place of the writer in an "Honour List" of precedence and popularity. We must grant the possibility of such deductions, but we need not exaggerate their importance.

I opened the other day a book published about the year 1872. At the end was the publisher's list of books. A great many were novels of that year or the year before. There were printed, with the titles, certain laudatory extracts from reviews. The works were declared by these appreciative judgments to contain all the elements of enduring popularity; the characters were real types never before presented; they appealed to our common humanity; the pages were bubbling with wit, and so on. Alas! poor authors! Not one of the books in that list is now so much as remembered. Perhaps, however, for the moment their popularity was greater than that of the Masters who went before them. In a word, the popularity of this year's set of writers may mean very little; in ten years the most popular writer of the present day may be, possibly, quite forgotten. But those of the past who now head the list will head the list still.

What shall we do when the ship comes home? What shall we do when we are at last rolling in riches? We shall buy; we shall get; we shall have; we shall give; we shall create; we shall found; we shall endow; we shall lead; we shall teach; we shall rise. Heavens! what greatness we shall achieve! Meantime, there, very happily, all manner of ways open to greatness without the ladder of gold, which is, of course, the reason why we are all of us so great and glorious. But I will tell you of one thing that I mean to do; it is really impossible for a poor man to do it. Listen. I shall have a house standing in a park surrounded by a high wall, and stocked with all manner of creatures, none of which shall ever be killed except by each other. My gardens within the park shall be large enough to afford experiments of all kinds; these shall be of fruit or vegetables grown under glass; I will not suffer any fruit or vegetables to be bought. What we cannot grow we shall not eat. Everything that can be made in the house shall be made. There will be a still room for the manufacture of cordials, scents, and strong waters; there shall be a brewhouse for the brewing of beer, cider, and perry; all the jam and jelly shall be made in the house; the bread and cakes shall be made; the butter and cheese shall come from the dairy; the maids shall spin and make their own things; the house and furniture shall be kept in order by the servants. Nothing, in fact, shall be bought except what must be bought—foreign wine, spices, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. My house, further, shall be a school for the manufacture of house-maids. Would I, then, make woman go back to the old housewifery? No, I would not. But I would go back to the old condition of things, when the lady of position superintended her household and knew how things should be made. We now buy everything; we therefore take no interest in anything. We value nothing unless it causes us a certain amount of anxiety—of sacrifice—of uncertainty. We put the uncertainty upon the shop and pay the shopman for it. Consider, for instance, the anxiety over a new brew—how will it turn out? Over the wet-ather—shall we get any strawberries this year? Will the peaches ripen? Over the cherry brandy—will there be enough to carry us through Christmas? These things gave an interest and a reality to life; they made the country life of the past fuller; and since most of us are not naturally addicted to lofty speculation, or classical art they provided the humbler minds with plenty of things to interest and occupy them.

These observations are occasioned by a certain passage which I have found in a certain poet. He is so much forgotten that I might as well pretend to have written the lines myself. Let us have the capitals and italics just as they are printed in the original:

Oh! *Peggy, Peggy*, when shou go'st to brew,
Consider well what you're about to do;
Be very *Wise*, very sedately *think*
That what you're going now to make is *Drink*;
Consider who must drink that *Drink*, and then
What 'tis to have the Praise of *Honest Men*;
For surely, *Peggy*, while thus *Drink* doth last,
'Tis *Peggy* will be *Toasted* or *Disgrac'd*.
Then if thy *Ale* in *Glass* thou wouldst confine,
To make its sparkling Rays in Beauty shine,
Let thy clean Bottle be entirely dry.
Last a white substance to the Surface fly,
And floating there disturb the curious Eye.
But this great Maxim must be understood,
Be sure nay, very sure, thy Cork be good.
Then future ages shall of *Peggy* tell,
The Nymph that *Brewed* and *Bottled Ale* so well.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd March.

CONTROL OF BULK OIL VESSELS.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 1155, dated 12th November 1891, forwarding for report a suggestion made by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and opium that the term "vicinity" in No. 8 of the proposed rules for the control of bulk oil vessels in the Port of Bombay be clearly defined. Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 19th November 1897, stating that the expression "In the vicinity of" means anywhere within that circle which is described by a radius of one mile, with Prongs Reef Light or moorings in the stream; that the space contained in this circle must be kept clear of boats till the Lloyds Surveyor certifies that the vessel's oil tanks have been cleaned; that it would be unsafe for lighters of anything and from the bulk oil pier for 24 hours before the vessel's arrival at, and till her departure from the pier and while alongside including that space between the vessel's moorings and the pier head on the eastern; and observing that as the berthing of bulk oil steamers is entirely arranged by the Port Department, he is of opinion that the proposed rules should be made under the Indian Ports Act.

HARBOUR LIGHTS.

Read last para. of Chief Engineer's note of 31st December 1896 enquiring whether a more powerful lamp could with safety be used in the old apparatus in the Dolphin Lighthouse; whether it can be arranged, if decided upon, in the present lantern for the extension of the present red sector to 135 degrees; and if light can be lashed or hung shut off 2 cables to the east as at present; whether Captain Wilson concurs in considering the alteration should be made, and whether a model of the proposed lamp can be sent to him for inspection; and also Chief Engineer's letter of 4th January asking for a plan showing the present and proposed arrangement of rays. Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 12th January 1897, reporting that the proposed apparatus will be suitable for the new lamp; stating that he does not think it advisable to extend the green ray to Sunk Rock Light as a vessel under existing arrangements entering the Portand intending to come up to the Government moorings or to pass to the west of the Middle Ground steers a course to pass a reasonable distance from the Sunk Rock Light till she first sights the green ray of the Dolphin Rock light bearing N.34° W., she then knows that she is sufficiently far out east; he is by the current and to be well clear of the fishing stakes and steers a safe course for her anchorage accordingly; the value of the green ray as at present shut off will therefore be lost if extended to the Sunk Rock, the alteration leaving no advantage to be gained for a vessel which is outside the fishing stakes; and that, if the extension were carried out, six months' notice would be necessary. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 25th January 1897, describing the present lamp at the lighthouse; proposing to substitute for it a new pattern Douglass single-wick burner for mineral oil which will be quite suitable for use in the apparatus; explaining why he has not proposed a light of a higher order; saying that the present Douglass lamp single-wick mineral oil will be found strong enough, but on this point he will consult Messrs. Chance Brothers and that he will not order any alteration in the existing lamp until their opinion has been received; stating that he agrees with the Port Officer's description of the use of the edge of the green ray in clearing the fishing stakes appears to him to indicate that it is not advisable to extend it as proposed. Read recommendations of the Port Officer, dated 15 February 1897, saying that he agrees in the proposal to substitute a new pattern Douglass single-wick burner for heavy mineral oil for the present lamp. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee meeting that the Port Officer gives what appear to be conclusive reasons against extending the green ray as proposed, and advising that things had better remain as they are and that Messrs. Chance Brothers should be referred to as proposed before altering the lamp from cocoanut to mineral oil.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee be approved.

MUNICIPAL DRAINAGE.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th November and 7th December 1896 and 14th January and 8th February 1897 respectively, showing the area of Port Trust land occupied by the Municipal Drainage Engineer in connection with the clearing of drains, &c., and requesting instructions as to whether rent should be charged for it. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th February 1897, reporting that the work of pumping water from the drain near G shed was carried on all night for 79 nights between 4th September and 14th December 1896 inclusive; that the actual out-of-pocket expenditure on this account exclusive of departmental charges was Rs. 1,824-14-11; that the hire of engine and pump amounts to Rs. 395; that between 3rd October and 14th December 1891 one of the Priestman hopper barges was employed 73 days removing debris excavated from drains to the reclaiming ground, and the actual out-of-pocket expenditure connected with it exclusive of departmental charges was Rs. 333-10-1; and saying that, apart from the above work done on behalf of the Municipality, Rs. 855-11-11 was spent between 1st December 1896 and January 1897 on special scavenging operations.

Resolution.—No charge should be levied for the land temporarily occupied by the Drainage Engineer at Carnac and Mus-lid Bunder siding roads. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th February, saying that the Port Officer gives what appear to be conclusive reasons against extending the green ray as proposed, and advising that things had better remain as they are and that Messrs. Chance Brothers should be referred to as proposed before altering the lamp from cocoanut to mineral oil.

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ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

THE pestilence mortality returns for the past week again show some amelioration with regard to the epidemic; but we cannot report any general improvement in the state of business in this city yet; and the trade figures for the past four months of the visitation disclose a very serious falling off in both branches of our trade. The Cotton market has been very quiet on most days, with little doing by European shippers in presence of advices from the ruling markets for the staple, and the political situation on the other side; but there has been a fair enquiry for Japan, and the Mills have taken a little ready stuff. Seeds have been firmer in tone, but with the exception of Gingelly, which has advanced in value, rates are about the same as before; and Wheat continues to be neglected by exporters. Money has become very scarce again. There has been rather more doing in Exchange, and rates, after fluctuating slightly during the week, close 1-32d. lower for Bank Bills, and 1-16d. for Credits than last Friday evening's quotations. Government paper is ¼ per cent. higher for 3½ per Cents, and unchanged for Threes; but rates are nominal in the absence of business. Freights were very quiet in the earlier part of the week; but latterly they have become steady with more business reported—chiefly for continental ports. Rather more has been done in Imports than in the previous week; but the continual absence of the principal dealers prevents the execution of up-country orders when those come to hand. Prices are nominally unchanged.

MONEY.—In presence of the easier feeling in the Money market, and the falling off in the demand for accommodation, the Presidency Bank reduced its rates by 2 per cent. in the middle of last week; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed a decrease of nearly 5 lakhs, at some 135 1-4 lakhs, in the Bank's Cash Balance, compared with an addition of over 18 3-4 lakhs at the end of the week preceding. In the latter case, however, the considerable accession to the balance was due to a large increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, the trade demand for Money having shown a net decrease of 4¼ lakhs; while in the Return for last week an increase of some 3½ lakhs was disclosed in that direction, owing to a material increase in Loans, and a trifling addition to Bills Discounted, partly counterbalanced by an increase in Private Deposits; while there was a net increase of only about ¼ of a lakh in Public Deposits.

Meantime the market has become very stringent again; but no change has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, the minimum remaining at 10 per cent., which is also quoted in the open market.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but weak last mail-day at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which rates fell away, all round. There was a fair amount of Bank Paper bought by Merchants, both ready and forward, and a few three months' sight Bills were also reported sold. The market opened with quiet feeling on Monday at 1s. 2-15-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance and 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, and rates became weaker, 1s. 2 15-16d. having been the best Telegraphic rate obtainable, while a few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 3 1-16d. Steady to firm in tone on Tuesday rates were quotedat 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, after which quotations became slightly firmer, 1s. 3d. having been obtainable for Bank Bills. On Wednesday 1s. 3d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 9 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was hardly day enquiry for Bank Paper, and Merchants' Bills were scarce. Quiet but steady at opening yesterday rates were quoted at 1s. 3 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business passed in Bank Paper, and a fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed. This morning the market opened quiet at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and for the former there was a fair enquiry, while, the latter being scarce, rates receded partially 1-32d., and three months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 3 3-32d. to a moderate extent; but at the closing rates were again steadier as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand			Rs.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	"	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	"	
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Documents	3 mos' sight	1s. 3 1-8d.	"	
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs	3	do.	158 3-4	"
Do.	6	do.	159 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening last mail day at 101 for 3½ per Cents for Cash, and 101⅛ for the 30th instant Settlement, but eventually the prices became 100 13-16 and 101 in the two positions, respectively, with 97⅛, nominal, quoted for Threes. On Monday the market was dull and weak in tone, and rates for 3½ per Cents, which were given early in the day at 100 7-8 for Money and 101 1-16 for Account, declined to 100⅝ and 101, with Threes quoted at 97, nominal. Although there was very little business passing in the market on Tuesday a material advance was quoted, prices for 3½ per Cents after opening at 100 5-8 for Cash and 100 13-16 for the Settlement having been called 100 13-16 and 101, with 97, nominal, for Threes. Three-and-a-half per Cents were quoted on Wednesday at 100 7-8 for Money, and 101 for Account, bus advanced from these rates to 101 and 101 1-8 respectively, with 98, nominal, named for Threes. Yesterday rates opened at 100 7-8 for 3½ per Cents, both for Cash and the Settlement, and became thereafter 101 and 101 1-8 in the two positions, respectively with Threes quoted nominally at 98, no business of importance having been reported. To-day again, there has been no business to speak of done in this market, and rates must be taken as nominal, at 101 3-8 for cash, 101 5-8 for the account at the end of March, and 97 for 3 per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 130. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 108.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains practically closed, and we make no change in our quotations, which are nominal in the absence of business.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—As yet there is no reliable information regarding the return of the large dealers to Bombay and their resumption of business. By this time there must be a considerable want of fresh supplies at the principal centres of distribution; but as there exist little or no facilities for obtaining supplies here, the orders which come to hand cannot be put through, and a very small business is reported in the Bazaar, where only about 50 shops are still open. Prices remain nominal as a rule; and Stocks an increasing day by day, The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week and a little greater, at 900 packages; while in *Locally made Goods* they have been only 300 bales, with prices also nominal.

YARNS.—We hear of nothing doing in *Imported Twist*, the market for which is dull with prices nominally unaltered. Of *Local Spinnings* about 9,000 bales have been sold in the China markets for the last fortnight. Here, business shows no improvement, and only a small amount, say 300 bales is reported for the week, the market closing quiet at the following official quotations:

Twist	No.	6s Mule, As.	4½ to	4s per lb.
"	8s	"	4¾ "	4½ "
"	10s	"	5 "	4¾ "
"	12s	"	5¼ "	5 "
"	16s	"	5½ "	5¼ "
"	20s	"	5¾ "	5½ "
"	24s	"	6½ "	7 "
"	30s	"	7½ "	7¾ "
"	40s	"	8 "	8¼ "

METALS.—The market remains closed to a great extent, dealers not having yet returned from their country, and quotations are generally nominal, while business is practically at standstill.

COAL.—Re-sales have been reported during the week and of "Powells Duffryn" for Ishar (s) shortly due, by speculators, at Rs. 21¼ per ton; and "Deshagur" (Bengal) for March-April shipment, has been sold at Rs. 13; also "Sanetoria," for the same shipment, at Rs. 12-14as. per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*	
West. "	...	"	
Australian ...	...	"	
Powell's Duffryn	...	Rs. 21½ per ton.	
Cardiff ...	...	" 21½ "	
Japan ...	...	" 14 "	
Singareni	...	" 13 (Rail delivery)	
Seebpore	...	Rs. 13 per ton.	
Sanctoria	...	" 13 "	
Deshagur	...	" 13 "	

SHIPMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Below we give our usual monthly comparative Statement of the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India, from which it will be seen that the omissions to this Presidency were on a greatly reduced scale last month, both as compared with those in the previous month and in February 1896: while the shipments for the completed two months of the present year to Bombay also show a great decline as against the samo period last year:—

Bombay:—	Feb. 1897.	Jan. 1897.	Feb. 1896.
Plain Cottons yds...	14,750,000	32,250,000	38,000,000
Colored " " ...	1,200,000	3,300,000	5,500,000
Printed " " ...	2,500,000	6,100,000	10,050,000
Twist " lbs...	350,000	5,00,000	1,300,000
Calcutta:—			
Plain Cottons yds...	70,400,000	67,000,000	90,800,000
Colored " " ...	3,400,000	3,200,000	5,600,000
Printed " " ...	1,200,000	1,100,000	3,300,000
Twist " lbs..	650,000	500,000	1,050,000
Madras:—			
Plain Cottons yds...	5,300,000	11,450,000	3,600,000
Colored " " ...	150,000	750,000	950,000
Printed " " ...	1,000,000	3,250,000	1,900,000
Twist " lbs..	100,00	1,0,0,000	1,500,00
		2 months.	2 months
Bombay only:—		1897.	1896.
Plain Cottons yds...		47,000,000	117,800,000
Colored " " ...		6,3 0,000	10,50,000
Printed " " ...		5,000,0 0	18,650,000
Twist " lbs...		850,000	2,400,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In sympathy with advices by wire from the governing markets for this staple, European shippers were quite out of this market at the end of last week, while the tenor of political press telegrams, regarding the situation on the continent has meantime militated against anything like activity in this direction, and the feeling has been generally very quiet, though without much movement in rates. There has, however, been a good enquiry for Japan; and local consumers have taken a little ready stuff on some days. To-day the market has been quiet in tone, without much enquiry on European account, but a few more purchases have been made for Japan, and the local Mills. Official quotations are unchanged, but within easier prices would be accepted.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 59,000 bales, compared with 57,500 bales in the week preceding, and 50,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in arrivals of new Cotton this season as against last is now 313,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy	C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	Mar.	Rs.	158–34.	
Do. Fully Good	do	"	145–2 2½-32d.	
Do Good	do	"	140–2 23-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	do	"	162–3 1-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	"	151–2 15-16d.	
Oomrawuttee, Fully Good	do	"	162–3 5-8d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	do	"	175–3 9-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	Mar & Apl	"	185–3 15-32d.	
Do Fully Good	do	"	175–3 9-16d.	
S G Dharwar Good	Apl & May	"	185–3 1-2d.	
Western do.	do	"	175–3 11-32d.	
Broach, Fine	ready	"	200–3 11-16d.	
Do Good	do	"	192–3 9-16d.	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay, this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	185,000	240,500
Berar	216,500	291,500
Khandeish	177,000	22,500
Barsi and Nuggur	29,500	60,000
Hinganghat	9,000	13,000
Persian and Sind	4,500	25,000
Broach	68,500	92,000
Dholiera	33,500	83,500
	723,500	1,037,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the Week	59,196	49,978	33,341
From 1st Jan. to 11th March	490,000	624,351	334,902
Clearances to Great Britain an			
For the Week	21,024	43,733	13,697
From 1st Jan. to 11th March	174,774	2 4,321	74,219
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the Week	33,937	11,233	461
From 1st Jan. to 11th March	135,533	68,357	22,397

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	5,048	80,151	[65,000
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	140,230	783,871	594,006
Linseed for the week	8,091	133,950	124,352
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	45,511	1,016,861	843,394
Rapeseed for the week	2,102	21,540	33,420
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	29,458	81,509	134,676
Gingellyseed for the week	33,234	30,268	23,448
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	215,482	614,496	470,744

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	22,490	9,430
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	811	133,595	119,553
Linseed for the week	1,004	219,738	87,003
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	123,443	533,872	458,347
Rapeseed for the week	4,353	9,276	27,913
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	107,050	235,101	248,589
Gingellyseed for the week	20,493	57,789	81,139
Do. from 1st January to 11th March	122,604	543,593	501,614

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Owing to the decree prohibiting the importation of Indian Goods into Marseilles having been revoked, the price of *Gingelly Seed* advanced yesterday; but business was checked by the sharp rise demanded by sellers. Otherwise, both these markets remained throughout the week in the previous dull state for export business, and with prices nominally without change.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY, IN LENT MARCH 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke—Hymns—Introit No. 3 319 Ave Verum 279
4-45 p.m.—Catechising of children.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 277, 290 and 287. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m. Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. daily.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. J. F. Row. All seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)
6 p.m.—Rev. T. Currie, M.A.
Psalm 124; Hymns 173, 178, and 237.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
5-45 p.m.—Meeting for Bible Study in Manse. Wednesday 6-30 p.m.—Choir practice.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 200 and 201.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev Father Albion.—Hymns 215, 254 and 17.
The offertories for Church purposes and Poor Relief:
Tuesday, March 16.
8 a.m.—Intercessory Service and Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 191, 182 and 224.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—Hymns 85 223 and 225.

SAINT NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
SUNDAYS.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Chas. Gilder.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Rev G C Walker.
6 p m—Mr R D Pring.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Services—10-0 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litony and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman—Hymns 148, 135 and 17.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 21, 171 and 165.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel,
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service:—Ps. 68, and 32, tune 131.
Par. 23 and 4 tune 101
Hy. 134
Hy 178 Part 2
Hy 346

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parish Service.—Hymns 263, 183 and 93.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 84, 215, 25 and 94.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 178 and 183.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 240 and 229.

ST. STEPHEN'S, BANDORA.
(Local Time.)
10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay during the week ending 11th March:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Karachi Cantt. N.-W.	Mr. Tucoar
Rawalpindi	Mr. Fordo. care of H. Seacoy
Aden	Reuter
Ahmednabad	Captain Nowall, Mazagon
Colombo	Shaik Ibrahim Ameer Bondail, Nawa Nagpara
Fort Santaman	Ramdar Wali Mahomed Khan, in 2nd Lancers, Troop No. 6
Hyderabad Dn.	Jamshedji Dadabhoy, at Fulwadi
Rajkot	Jamal Mamad, Rajkot State, Agent, at Dharwar Stable
Calcutta	S. D. Branch Traffic Dept. Jacobs Circle

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT FAURE.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

President Faure met Her Majesty the Queen at the Noisy station, near Paris, yesterday.

On entering the saloon carriage the President held an animated conversation with Her Majesty which lasted for twelve minutes.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

It is believed that the negotiations between the Powers tend to conciliation towards Greece rather than severity.

There is some talk of utilising Greek troops under European officers in the pacification of Crete.

THE COUNCIL BILLS.

The statement made in the "Pioneer" (Allahabad) of the 14th February in regard to Council bills is incorrect.

One hundred and fifty lakhs have been sold between February 10th and March 11th alone, and the statement that the drawings would be suspended from March to September is without foundation.

LORD LANSDOWNE BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

Lord Lansdowne, in his examination before the Welby Commission, said he believed the frontier war in India would be less recurrent than formerly. He regarded an increase in the pay of the soldiers and an increase in the number of European Officers of the Indian Army as probable, and thought the present charge on India for British troops a fair one.

His Lordship said the Army was greater than was required for upholding order in India, and the excess beyond that was mentained on account of Imperial policy.

He suggested that a small Standing Committee should act as arbitrators when the Government of India and the Imperial Government disagreed.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

The Sanitary Conference at Venice has terminated.

PERSECUTION OF ARMENIANS AGAIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 12.

Sir Philip Currie has requested the Porte to take immediate steps to prevent the systematic persecution of Armenians in the vilayet of Adana, and notably at Payas.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The death is announced of Professor Henry Drummond.

[Professor Henry Drummond was the son of Mr. Henry Drummond, J.P., of Stirling. He was born at Stirling in 1851, and educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, and Tubingen in Germany. He subsequently passed through the Free Church Divinity Hall, and, after his ordination, was appointed to a Mission Station at Malta. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed a Lecturer in Science at the Free Church College, Glasgow, 1877, and Professor in 1884. He also took charge of a Working Men's Mission in that city. He subsequently travelled with Professor Gelkie in the Rocky Mountains and South Africa. He is the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," 1883, a work of original thought, which had elicited much criticism, and is now in the 29th edition, and has been translated into French, German, Dutch and Norwegian. Professor Drummond has also written some interesting accounts of his travels, one of the most noticeable of which is "Tropical Africa," 1888, 3rd edit., 30th thousand, 1890. One of his best known works is "The Greatest Thing in the World—Love;" a sermon based on the text "The greatest of these is Charity." A later work is "Pax Vobiscum"—(Peace be with you)—besides others of the series, of which "The Greatest Thing in the World" is the first. In 1894 he published "The scent of man" a work which insists on the existence of certain altruistic factors in the process of Natural Selection. This work was severely criticised by Mrs. Lynn Lynton writing from the orthodox point of view in the *Fortnightly* in 1894.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left here at 7 p.m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Council, Sir James Westland, replying to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskate, concerning the recruitment of European and Eurasian young men in the Comptroller-General's offices, said that the Comptroller-General has recently addressed his account to officers on the subject mentioned by the honourable member. His instructions contained in this letter deal with only a part of the matter, namely, that relating to young men of European or mixed race, but it was distinctly the intention of the Government of India in recruiting for the service in question to provide for the appointment to it of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians and Mahomedans as well as Bengalis, and it seems to the Government that the correction of a system of recruitment which was not authorized by Government, and which has the practical effect of confining the appointments in Calcutta to one class only, is the abolition and not the institution of a racial distinction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn then moved the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Reformatory Schools Bill, and explained the recommendations dealing with the two major changes. He said: The Select Committee thought it best to leave the decision of offences for which boys should be sent to the Reformatory Schools to rules made by the local Governments rather than the definition of any such cases. The other major recommendation was that by which the magistrates authorized instead of passing sentence, the imprisonment or sending the boy to Reformatory School to dismiss him either with an admonition or with a suitable guarantee that he would be looked after by his relatives. Power only be exercised by the magistrates specially selected. It was strongly pressed upon them by the Government of Madras that Reformatory schools for girls should also be opened. The objection to this suggestion was that girls in the Reformatory schools would be confined between the ages of twelve and sixteen, the ages at which they generally married, and the risk was that a girl who was sent to the Reformatory schools would remain unmarried and be returned to her parents at an age when it would be impossible to get her married. At the same time it might be otherwise in Madras, where there are large Christian communities. If the Madras Government was satisfied that reformatory schools were expedient and consistance pass a law for themselves. The Select Committee had, however, included girls with boys in sections which allowed the magistrate to dismiss a juvenile criminal on conviction either with admonition or with a guarantee from the parents that he or she would be suitably looked after.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskate approved of legislating for girls, saying that if the Bill was calculated to exercise a salutary influence on boys, he saw no reason why they should not do the same for girls.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rees under took from the papers that there was a general consensus of opinion that there was no necessity at present for an extension of the Bill to the girls.

The Hon'ble Mr. Charlu remarked that section 16 did not altogether oust the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and should be expunged.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, having replied briefly, the Bill was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers moved the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Provident Funds Bill. Replying to certain observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskate, Mr. Chalmers said that they had considered whether they could apply the Bill to outside societies, and after a careful deliberation they had come to the conclusion that they could not extend it to purely voluntary societies.

The Bill was then passed.

The Bill to consolidate and extend the General [illegible] of Acts 68 and 87 was also passed; after Sir James Westland moved that the Bill [illegible] the local authorities to borrow money [illegible] emergencies be considered law. He [illegible] his amendment on which debate [illegible] which most members took part, resulted [illegible] withdrawal of his amendment, on Sir [illegible] consenting to refer the Bill back [illegible] Committee. The trend of the dis[illegible] if the power were once given to [illegible] to borrow money they would do [illegible] they had no right for.

[illegible] Scotland consented to the Bill being [illegible] to the Select Committee.

[illegible] being carried, the Council adjourned [illegible] next.

[illegible] appeared in our second edition of Friday.]

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Honorable Mr. Playfair (president) reviewed at length the work of the Chamber during the past year. He regretted that the efforts of the Chamber to obtain a reduction of rates for telegrams between India and Europe have not been successful, but said that the question must again be pressed upon the attention of the Telegraph companies. They had full evidence of the desire on the part of Government that a reduction should take place. The speaker next proceeded to review the working of the Port Trust and State Railways in relation to the commerce of Calcutta. The view taken by the Committee, he said, was that it would be better to treat each province with its system of railways upon a separate and individual footing, so that the consistent and continuous developement of the export and import trade of several provinces might be more readily secured and assured. He condemned the policy of making the minimum mileage rate applicable without distinction to the railways of the whole of India, which was the reverse in the English system, which was fixed at the maximum and left the minimum to be fixed by free and healthy competition. The surplus profits accruing to the Government from railways formed the tax on produce of the country, which was uneven in its incidence and onerous. The chairman next spoke of famine which, he said, had shown the vital necessity laid upon the Government to encourage the movement of the people for reclaiming waste lands and the extension of cultivation of the crops. The deplorable failure of crops and the presence of the plague did not make the commercial outlook very bright, and was likely to seriously affect the piece-goods trade, which was among the first to suffer when such calamities befell the country. The speaker concluded with reference to the forthcoming celebration of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign, and reviewed at some length the expansion of the foreign commerce in India that had taken place during the Queen's regime.

Mr. M. C. Turner next addressed the meeting, drawing their attention to the postal system and the mail service in connection with the recent Conference at Nagpur.

Mr. A. Anderson, observed that the views expressed by Sir James Westland on the subject of the extension of railways should be kept in view.

The following gentlemen were then elected as the Committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. Allan Arthur, president, Messrs. M. C. Turner, vice-president, S. Finney, C. H. Wilkie, J. A. Toomey, A. P. Rodoconachi, D. F. Mackenzie, A. K. Muir-Henderson.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Revenue Department.—On return from privilege leave, Mr. B. B. Osmaston is reappointed Instructor, Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun. Colonel J. E. Sandeman is granted furlough for one year and 125 days.

Foreign Department—The services of Captain A. D. Fordyce are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Captain A. T. Bruce is appointed Magistrate, Abu, vice Colonel Roberts. Lieut.-Col. Wyllie, Resident, Merwar, is granted furlough for nine months. Lieut. Windham is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

Capt. Baley is granted furlough for six months on medical certificate. Lieut. Pritchard is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd class, and posted as Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 12.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave, Major Mann, Royal Engineers, is posted to Poona Division, Military Works. On arrival from England, Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, Royal Engineers, is posted to Poona Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are reported qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department, under para. 1761, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 5:—Lieutenant Brooke, Second Border Regiment; Captain De Wilton, Second Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant Causland, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant Keely, First Bombay Grenadiers; and Lieutenant Holbrooke, 24th. Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struc off duty:—Captain Newnham, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for six months (pension service 16th year commenced 8th May 1896).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Surgeon-Captain Burnett, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, for six months (pension service 5th year commenced 25th July 1896).

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Conductor Willis, Commissariat Transport Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Major Harvey, No. 21 Company, S. D., 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Royal Engineers—Major Barnet, Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, Military Works, 2 years, on private affairs, out of India. Yorkshire Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Captain Hunts, 12 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Extensions—20th Hussars—2nd - Lieutenant Hewett, from 2nd March to 10th April 1897, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office (in extension of the leave out of Order No. 492 of 1896.)

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 31 cases and 23 deaths reported in the city to-day. Nine cases were sent to the hospital, five died, and 76 remained under treatment. The total mortality is 63.

To-morrow, the Military operations will take place. About 600 troops are located near the foot of the Parbati Hill.

A camp of European Infantry, with a good number of Gunners; camp of Second Bombay Lancers, and some native troops, and a camp of followers are pitched. Enormous stock of lime-wash and other materials is under the charge of Mr. Cooper, from Bombay, with two sergeants of the Royal Engineers to assist. The Lancers will do duty as patrol on the Satara Road, while a large segregation camp is situate near the transport line of the Mahomedan camp. Between that small camps of native sepoys are pitched.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sugar steady.

Good Dhollera 3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 111 15-16
3 per cents. Reduced 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 15-16
Bar Silver 29 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion £39,400,000, Increase, £400,000; Public Deposits, £17,000,000, Increase, £800,000; Other Deposits, £34,100,000; Decrease £1,700,000; Other Securities, £28,800,000; Decrease £1,500,000; Notes and Gold £39,300,000; Increase, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the entries for to-day's races:—3rd Challenge Cup Race—Start at 2-30 p.m.

Boats Name	Time allowance m	s	Entered by
Turquoise	13	21	Mr E S Luard
Kismet	10	48	Mr A P Symonds
Nanta	11	56	Mr C F R Scovell
Meiga	12	5	Mr J R K Macbeth
Red Rose	allows		Capt John Hext, R N
Eileen	21	49	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E

Ships Boats Race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boats Name	Entered by
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk
R I M S Canning's Life Boat	Lieut J N F Wilson
R I M S Canning's Cutter	Lieut D F Vines
R I M S Canning's Gig	Sub Lt H M Talmond
R I M S Canning's Whaler	T C Barnes, Gunner
R I M S Mayo's Cutter	Lieut Lazenbye
H M S Magdala Cutter	Lieut L H Richardson

THERMOMETER READINGS

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 11.

6 p.m. ... ... — 74·2

FRIDAY.—MARCH 12.

6 a.m. ... ... — 69·4
12 a.m. ... ... — 76·4
2 p.m. ... ... — 81·1
4 p.m. ... ... — 80·7

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS, with the "scientific mission," left Suez the Monday before the last Indian mail steamer passed *en route* for the Abyssinian capital via Tajurrah. We also hear by this mail that the redoubtable Shoan General, Ras Alula, is suffering from a severe wound received while quelling the late revolt.

THE following are among recently proved wills.—Mr. David Brandon, £116,863: Mr. William Frederic Bourne Brandreth, M.A., £14,955; Mr. George Burningham, £39,424; Miss Eliza Mary Clarke, £18,748; Mr. Charles Smart Coningham, £66,734; Mr. William Jameson, £95,164 (gross); Lady Anna Maria Helen Loftus, £1911; Mr. George Frederick Schacht, £8,13; third Marquis of Sligo, £23,491; M. Frederic William Steward, £34,281.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

THE MEETING AT ST. MARTIN'S TOWN HALL.

As I was posting my letter, last week, at Charing-Cross station, one of the most enthusiastic, if not one of the most discreet, audiences ever assembled in London was a few hundred yards off in the spacious new Town Hall, under the shadow of the National Gallery, declaring its sympathy with the Greeks in their gallant struggle, not only against Turkey, but practically against all the Powers of Europe. That a great many unwise things were spoken goes without saying, but there can be no doubt that the gathering, presided over by Mr James Bryce, M.P., helped very much to increase the growing feeling in this country in favour of the action of King George and his Government. There was, of course, the usual message from Mr. Gladstone. "Confirm my messages, denouncing use of force against Greece," telegraphed the venerable Liberal statesman, adding, "All good go with you." The gist of the chairman's opening speech was that if the Concert of Europe should decide to support the Sultan, and to deliver back Crete to him, this country ought to have no part in such wickedness. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., who, on these occasions, makes a fairly good understudy for his father, and it declared that the policy of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be abjured for ever, that the continued existence of the Sultan's rule is a menace to the peace of the world, and that the populations inhabiting the Turkish dominions should be rescued from oppression, outrage, and massacre. Mr. George Russell, the ex-Under-Secretary of State for India, and disciple of Mr. Gladstone, seconded, and a dignitary of the church of England, the Dean of Winchester spoke. The latter enforced his arguments against Hamidian rule by observing that Ottoman Turk had never contributed anything to literature, science, or art. He came into Europe as a barbarian and a robber, and a barbarian and robber he remained to the present time. Another resolution, proposed by Sir Robert Reid, Attorney-General in the last administration, expressed entire sympathy with the effort of the Cretans to throw off the Turkish yoke; heartily approved of the prompt and gallant assistance rendered to them by the Greeks; and earnestly hoped that they might be speedily united with the Hellenic Kingdom. The Rev. Newman Hall, who is a Nonconformist first and a Unionist after, said that never again should England, the champion of truth, fight for Turkey and its "devilish abominations." "Crete must be free," said the reverend rhetorician, "Crete shall be free, Crete is free." Mr. William Allan, M.P., who is fond of telling the House of Commons, and truly telling it, that he is no Little Englander—he is a giant in stature—poured forth the utmost contempt on the Great Powers. Greece had done a glorious work in breaking into the Concert of Europe. "The Concert of Europe! The Concert of Europe be hanged." A telegram, conveying the substance of the resolutions unanimously passed by the meeting was sent to the King of Greece, who immediately telegraphed a cordial expression of gratitude, and who has evidently a high opinion of the value of the support of the more demonstrative of his English friends. This is shown in many ways, and not least of all by the use he has made as a means of communicating his views to Europe of the friendly columns of the "Daily Chronicle." That enterprising if hysterical journals, at the outset of the present crisis, despatched a well-known and competent member of its staff, Mr. Henry Norman, to Athens; and King George, when he is not addressing his highly-inflamed subjects, seems to be discussing the situation with the "Chronicle" "Commissioner." Fuel has been added to the flames by the "Council" of the so-called Byron Society, which early in the week issued an appeal to the British nation, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish Garrisons from Crete, and the complete cessation of Ottoman rule in the island. As a set-off to the appeal of the unknown Council of the "Byron Society," we have the "Moslem Patriotic Society," and the "Anjuman-i-Islam," meeting somewhere off the Tottenham Court-road, passing resolutions, solemnly published in the public journals, as if they were of importance, energetically condemning the action of Greece. If a true history of the campaign against, and for the Turks, could be written, some of its chapters would be curious. But I do not wish to imply that all the feeling exhibited in this country in favour of the Christian subjects of the Turkish Government and their Greek friends is manufactured. Far from it. The bulk of the indignation manifested in England has been, I believe, thoroughly sincere and genuine, but I could unfold a tale about the wire-pulling that has gone on.

THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE POWERS.

The desultory fighting in Crete, the massacre of prisoners of war practised, it would seem, by both Christians and Mahomedans; the strange vacillation of the Powers in first refusing to allow the Greek soldiers to be revictualled, then withdrawing the prohibition, and again enforcing it; the curiously passive attitude of the authorities at Constantinople, notwithstanding their talk about sending their useless fleet to sea; and the commotions in all the capitals of Europe, have been thrown into the shade by the action of the Admirals at Canea in deciding to fire upon the insurgents in the neighbourhood of that place on Sunday. The "Times" correspondent, who though no Turcophil, tries to be fair, gives the best account of what occurred. "The firing was done by the English flagship Revenge and the gunboats Dryad and Harrier, the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, the Austrian cruiser Maria Theresia, and the Russian battleship Alexander II. The number of shells thrown was about 700, of which the British ship fired 25. Many fell into the Convent of the Prophet Elias, the insurgent headquarters outpost. The flagstaff was shot away, and Rear-Admiral Harris, supposing that the flag had been hauled down, signalled the British ships to cease firing. The flag, however, was promptly rehoisted on a new flagstaff. Afterwards, says the correspondent, as the Cretans were picking up their dead and wounded, though Mr. Balfour seems to deny there were any wounded, the Turks at the nearest outposts opened a brisk fire, to which the Cretans, disheartened by the fire of the warships, did not reply. In a subsequent despatch, the same correspondent says:—"The encouraging effect of Sunday's memorable event upon the Turks is already visible. Yesterday and to-day, both on the Suda and on the Galata side of Akrotiri, the Turkish cannon were busily firing upon the Christians, who have not replied, fearing lest they should be shelled by the foreign warships. The outposts of the Greek army in camp at Platania were fired upon by the Turks repeatedly, but did not return the fire." He visited the insurgents' outpost at the Convent of the Prophet Elias, above Halepa, on Tuesday and ascertained that "three men were killed and 13 men and three women, of whom one was a nun, were wounded. The Admirals-in-Council were dissuaded by the Greek Commodore, from sending two foreign medical officers to visit the outposts in order to verify the alleged casualties. The Commodore declined to guarantee them safe conduct, owing to the exasperation of the insurgents by the cannonade. The discrepancy as to the real cause of the bombardment has not quite been cleared up. On the part of the joint fleet, it is said that the insurgents were menacing Canea, and the forces landed there from the foreign war ships. This is denied by the other side, who contend that the Turks were the aggressors, and there is a strange rumour, mentioned by King George to Mr. Norman, that the Turkish commander paid a visit to a foreign battleship shortly before the unfortunate incident—an incident which, though we may not approve of it, if the words in which it was described by some of those who took part in Tuesday night's debate in the House of Commons—"murderers," was one of the words applied to Her Majesty's Government—has undoubtedly made a painful impression in England and in a lesser degree throughout Europe.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The decision come to by the Powers was announced in both Houses of Parliament, and is pretty much what was expected. The Cretans are to get autonomy, and not—for the present—union with Greece. The Liberal leaders, who took an unexpectedly strong, not to say partisan line in the discussion on the bombardment, are considering what course they should take, but the country, as a whole, seems to have made up its mind that much as they sympathise with the Greeks and especially with their King, there is nothing for them, but to bow to superior force. The *Chronicle* calls upon Greece to declare war; but the *Chronicle* is more Greek than the Greeks. "From the King to the lowest citizen," says the *Akropolis*, "we have gone to the utmost limit of daring. We have done our duty, and the result is the almost complete disappearance of Turkish rule in Crete. Our duty now is to wait and see what the Powers propose to do." "We unhesitatingly express the opinion," says the *Nea Hemera*, "that if Greece is brought face to face with compulsion, she ought honourably to give way, withdraw her army, and declare that she yields to *force majeure*, and intrusts the fulfilment of the desires of the Cretans to the six Great Powers." The "Daily News" more collected than its neighbour and contemporary, approves this prudent language. "Very grave," says the leading Liberal organ, "will be the responsibility of any in this country, or elsewhere, who directly or indirectly urge the Greeks to adopt another course. In liberating Crete from the Turkish yoke Greece has done enough for honour. To attempt any more would entail terrible sacrifices with no prospect of success" The "Westminster Gazette" takes a similar line, but says that the Liberal Party will assuredly press for the amendments of the scheme of the concert in one or two most important particulars. First of all the notion of the Greek troops being expelled while any Turkish troops are permitted to remain may, apart from outraging sentiment, the "Westminster" considers, easily wreck the whole scheme. If the Powers are anxious to carry through the proposed changes without the most serious trouble, they have to make two things clear: (1) that the Turks shall be eliminated bag and baggage for all purposes of government, and (2) that the consequent autonomy shall be real effective, and without reserve. There is one feeling of satisfaction, at all events, and that feeling in heartily shared by everybody in this country, whatever his domestic politics may be. I refer to the stand made by Lord Salisbury against the imperious demand of the German Emperor that the Greeks should be coerced by a blockade of the Piræus before any steps were taken by the Powers to decide the future government of Crete. This outrageous suggestion was even scouted by a section of the German press. The Emperor William seems to have met with nothing but failure since his unwarrantable interference in our relations with the Transvaal authorities and the closer "rapprochement" of France and Russia.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

A measure backed by the three Conservatives (Mr. Willox, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, and Mr. Stock) and one Liberal (Sir Charles Dilke) has been introduced in the House of Commons to amend the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in some important particulars. The Bill, which, if its passes, is to be applicable to Greater as well as Great Britain, provides in the first place that no British ship shall proceed to sea from any port without certificated officers the number of which is specified. The next clause was as follows:—"From and after the commencement of this, no certificate of competency or service as master, mate, or engineer, and no licence to a pilot, and no pilotage certificate to a master or mate, shall be issued to any person other than a British subject." The Bill also deals with the constitution of naval courts, and the time in which appeal from those and other courts sitting in "British possession" may be brought. The Bill further declares that in future the master of a British ship shall not by merely signing the articles of agreement for service be personally liable for payment of the wages earned by any member of his crew. "Any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding."

LEVIATHAN VESSELS.

Lady Harris, as wife of the new Chairman of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow, had the pleasure of christening a few days ago the new cruiser Niobe, which is 435 ft. long; has a displacement of 11,000 tons, and carries armament of a most powerful description. At the luncheon, Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, energetically defended the policy of the Admiralty in building these monster cruisers, a policy, although severely criticised at home, finds imitators abroad. England took the lead in constructing big warships, but her example is being bettered by some of our rivals. Russia, for example, has cruisers of much larger tonnage than that of the Niobe, and now thinks of ordering vessels of 14,000 tons. High speed for long periods cannot be obtained except in ships of vast dimensions, and as Sir W. H. White pointed out the tendency towards greater tonnage is even greater in the mercantile marine than in the navy. He would like to design vessels for the navy equal in size to the Campania and Lucania, whose displacement far exceeds that of any cruiser hitherto laid down for our Admiralty. Sir W. H. White's remarks are emphasised by the particulars published as to the Oceanic, the gigantic steamer, that Messrs. Harland and Wolff of Belfast have been commissioned to build for the White Star Line. Her gross tonnage is to be over 17,000 tons, and she will be 704ft. in length, 25ft. longer than the famous Great Eastern. The Oceanic will be the fifth mercantile armed cruiser with twin screws and capable of maintaining a sea speed of 20 knots or more, but this is not much to boast of. Germany and America between them have eight steamers of equal or greater capacity afloat, and others on the stocks.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Metropolis has received a brief visit from her Majesty this week. Accompanied by the Empress Frederick, the Queen arrived in London on Tuesday; on Wednesday she received the Ambassadors and other distinguished persons at a numerously attended Drawing Room in Buckingham Palace and a few persons privately, including the young German prince (Max of Saxony), who recently entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and is now working among his humble countrymen in the East End of London. The crowds who assembled at various places on the route from Paddington station to Buckingham Palace, particularly in Hyde Park, were unusually numerous, and the enthusiasm of the cheering was a foretaste of the demonstrations of loyalty that await her Majesty when she comes to London for the celebration of her unprecedentedly long reign. It was gratifying to notice that notwithstanding the cares of State—doubly anxious at the present moment—the sovereign appeared to be in good health and spirits. She seemed very pleased with the heartiness of the welcome accorded to her. The papers continue to publish elaborate accounts of the ceremonial to be observed in June next; but for the most part these descriptions are conjectural, for up to the present nothing has been apparently fixed, except that when the Queen goes to St. Paul's, as it seems she is to do, the service will be held at the foot of the steps leading to the Western entrance of the Metropolitan cathedral. This interesting departure is designed to spare her Majesty the trouble and fatigue of mounting these high steps; and if the weather is fine the open air service ought to prove one of the most effective of the Jubilee ceremonies. The public expect much in the way of pageantry and from all accounts they will not be disappointed. But after all the principal thing in connection with the memorable event is the good that it will do to the charitable and philanthropic institutions of the country is so justly proud. There is no end to these schemes of benevolence, and yet the Mansion House Fund so far does not seem to have been affected by the many calls on the friends of the poor and the afflicted. The most splendid piece of liberality that the Queen's commemoration has hitherto produced must be credited to Sir J. Blundell Maple, M.P., who has undertaken to rebuild the University College Hospital at a cost of £100,000. The well-known firm of which he is the head is one of the largest employers in the district, and Sir J. Blundell Maple is evidently a believer in the adage, charity begins at home. The gift was made through Lord Reay as President of the University College, and it was suggested to your former Governor that the best memorial of the Queen's reign would be the definite foundation of a University for London. So far the Imperial Institute, which also requires definite foundation, or at any rate more funds, is left out in the cold, and a hint thrown out that the Colonies could not commemorate the Diamond Jubilee better than by coming to the support of the Institute has not, I believe, up to the present, found much favour with our kin beyond the sea. We hear fewer complaints again the Imperial Institute than we once common some time ago, but I fear it will not at once overcome the prejudice it has aroused in so many quarters of the British Empire. The happy thought that the Queen should assume an additional title embracing her colonial possessions has commended itself to the approval of many people, and on the 25th proximo Mr. Balfour is to be asked by Sir Howard Vincent a question on the subject. The terms of the proposed question are as follows:—"To First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government proposes to consider the desirability, in celebration of the longest reign, of recommending the addition to the Imperial designation of some style to indicate that Her Majesty is Queen of Canada, Australasia, South, West, East, and Central Africa, of Rhodesia, of the West Indies, and of many Islands and fortified posts, as well as of Great Britain and Ireland."

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

The member for North East Bethnal Green has received the compliment of being selected to be a member of the important Select Committee which is to inquire into and report upon the administration and cost of the museums of the Science and Art Department. The other names proposed are Mr. Acland, Lord Balcarres, Mr. Bartley, Mr. John Burns, Dr. Farquharson, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Ernest Gray, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Herbert Lawis, Mr. Plato-Higgins, Sir Francis Powell, Mr. Donal Sullivan, and Mr. Foxall. In this connection I may mention that Lord Playfair's proposal that the Queen's commemoration should be made use of to complete the South Kensington Museum which now presents such a miserable appearance and is a standing disgrace to the capital of the richest country in the world, meets with general approval, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not feel disposed to find the money, especially as the condition upon which the splendid collections of Hertford House, collections valued at upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, have been bequeathed to the nation, is that the Government undertakes to provide a suitable museum to be erected in a central part of London.

THE HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The discussion that took place at the Royal United Service Institution, last Friday, on the Contagious Diseases Act proved to be of great importance, and it will strengthen Lord George Hamilton's hands if, as is believed, he intends to do something to remedy the present evil. Both sides were represented at the meeting. Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., was the principal spokesman of what is called the Purity party—but the weight of the argument was unmistakably with those who supported the views expressed by General Dashwood in his paper. Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart is not often heard at such meetings, but he could not resist attending to add his testimony to the danger of allowing the present state of things to continue. As Governor of Chelsea Hospital he quoted some striking figures relating to that institution. In 1875 3,863 invalided men came before the commissioners of the hospital and 127 were suffering from these diseases. In 1876 out of 4,428 men 179 were similarly affected. In 1895 428 out of 3,009 and in 1896 511 out of 3,609 were in this condition. As Sir Donald said, these figures speak for themselves. A suggestion made by Sir Henry Cunningham that a committee should be appointed to support the Government in any action they may decide to take has already been acted upon, and the new body is about to meet under the presidency of a former Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., who is at present head of the military group in the House of Commons. The "Times" concludes a powerful article on the question with these pregnant words:—"It is a monstrous cruelty to take youths of fineteen or twenty, transport them to a tropical climate to fight our battles, nearly knowing their right hand from their left, to make no allowance for the most imperious and universal of animal instincts, and to expose them and their descendants to physical and moral degeneration which is in our power to prevent." The same journal publishes a letter signed "A woman of sense combating the generally received notion that the whole of her sex are opposed to cantonment regulations. She believes that many women differ from ladies of the type of Mrs. Josephine Butler and Lady Henry Somerset, not from any selfish motive, but because they see plainly that the safety of our Empire and the welfare of future generations compel us to take precautions against the results of vice which we cannot altogether suppress while human nature remains what it is." She adds:—"Try moral suasion by all means, not only on the Army, but on all time; but until that produces some effect I think we women are entitled to demand a much larger measure of protection than we have at present not only in India, but at home." One of the reasons urged for giving the female portion of the population the Parliament franchise is that if they had votes such legislation as that embodied in the Contagious Diseases Act would be impossible. The letter of "A Woman of Sense" seems to throw some doubt on this argument.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The reports received here of the manner in which the deliberations of the International Sanitary Congress are being carried on has given much satisfaction, and it may be hoped that the same friendly spirit will continue till the end. It was to be expected that our friends, the Austrians, would manifest all the consideration possible towards England and India, but most people hardly hoped that France should be equally so. Surgeon-General Cleghorn, the only passenger allowed to land from the mail steamer at Brindisi, lost no time in putting before his brother delegates the true state of the case in India. Soon after his arrival at Venice he attended a meeting of a sub-committee, convened to consider the means of combating the plague outside Europe, and we are told created a favourable impression by describing the precautionary sanitary measures in force at Bombay and Karachi since October last. One reason why the European delegates generally, and those of France in particular are so conciliatory is no doubt the ratification by Great Britain with reservations of the Paris Convention of April 1894. The reservations are three in number—(1) Declining responsibility for pilgrims being provided with sufficient means to insure their reaching their destination; (2) substituting a limit of one and a-half square metre as the "minimum" space for each individual on the lower deck of pilgrim ships for the two square metres limit enjoined by the convention; (3) expressing inability to comply with the provision regarding the Persian Gulf as being mainly superfluous and unduly vexatious to commerce in the Gulf, 98 per cent. of which was under the British flag. The Technical Commission of the Conference has added certain Asiatic exports, including carpets and rag-bales to those already specified by the Dresden Convention as likely to convey contagion, but the prohibition is facultative, not compulsory. A compromise appears to have been arrived at with regard to the period of incubation. Some wanted eleven days, England and India together with France and Egypt suggested seven or eight; the majority of the Technical Commissioners are in favour of ten. There is a tendency at Venice to regard Yunnan, whose trade we are so anxious to tap, as the chief geographical centre of the plague.

THE DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

Ras Alula, the powerful Abyssinian chief whose name was so prominent in connection with the recent troubles of Italy in that part of the world; Blanche Marchioness of Waterford, the greatly esteemed widow of the popular Irish nobleman whose premature death last year was so widely regretted; M. Le Roger, a respected French statesman of moderate Republican views and a former President of the Senate; General Sternitski who had charge of the first scientific expedition sent from Russia to survey the old bed of the Oxus; M. Blondin, the famous tight-rope walker; Mr. Stephen Shirley, well-known in religious and temperance circles as the founder of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Australia, Captain T. Reeves, with the English Mails of the 26th instant, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

Abba, Gnt
Alexander, Mr C H
Anchbirity, Miss
Anderson, Capt and Mrs
Bagdad, Khan
Balfe, Lt Col E
Bateson, Mrs
Battye, Lt
Beal, Miss K
Belford Lt
Blount, Major
Brennan, Dr Annie
Campbell, Mr J H
Chapman, Miss
Clarke, Miss
Collyer, Miss
Combe, Capt
Cowan, Lt
Currie, Lt
Cutler, Lt
Douglas, Mr E S
Elphinstone, Capt
Forbes, Mr T W
Foster, Major
Gough, Lt
Gunning, Lt
Hall, Lt
Harcourt, Miss Vernon
Harding, Miss
Hawthorne, Mr Julian
Holditch, Col
Hutchinson, Lt
Jardine, Mrs J
Kelly, Mr J H S
Kerr, Mr H
Keyes, Lt
Kilkelly, S Major E P
Logge, Capt
Mactavish, Lt
Mahomed, T
Meredith Mr
Moir, Lt
Moore, Lt
Moore, Mrs S A
Morris, Miss
Murray, Lt
Newall, Lt Col W P
Nicholson, Miss A R W R
Phillips, Miss
Pilley, Lt
Richardson, Capt B
Rickman, Mr S H
Ross, Capt
Rudkin, Lt
Sharp, Mr and Mrs H A
Sherlock, Lt
Sherrard, Lt
Spence, S Col
Stace, Lt
Stewart, Mr A C
Steward, A G W
Taite, Capt and Mrs
Tipping, Lt Col Gartside
Tipping, Mrs and child
Valentine, Mr
Vansittart, Major
Vansittart, Mrs and child
Walker, Miss
Walker, Miss S
Wilkinson, Lt
Williamson, Mr A
Wimberley, Mr and

buildings reported by their subordinates to be insanitary. Mr. Murzban and Dr. Kirtikar then confer on the subject and make a joint report to the Commissioner as to the houses which require alteration, and which of them cannot be altered, but require to be rebuilt. The Municipal Commissioner takes the necessary action upon these recommendations.

A MAHOMEDAN OFFER.

A deputation of wealthy members of the Mahomedan community waited upon Mr. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, yesterday, to make a proposal respecting the provision of hospitals for their co-religionists. They stated that they were loyal to Government, and desired to help in the matter of hospitals for the treatment of plague. They offered to construct, at their own cost, twelve hospitals in the Mohalla or Musulman quarters which should be equipped to the satisfaction of Government Medical Officers. They would undertake to bring any of their people who were suffering from plague to be treated by their own hakims in those hospitals, provided that there should be no visitation of the zenanas in which Musulman women live.

Mr. Vincent promised to place this proposal before General Gatacre and Government.

SOLDIERS FOR PLAGUE DUTY.

Two companies of the 17th Bombay Infantry consisting of Lieutenant J. O Sherlock, 5 native officers 201 men rank and file, and 10 followers, arrived here from Bhooj, on Thursday evening, by the British India steamer Pandua. The two companies are encamped at the Marine Lines near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station.

THE SAHEBS SERVANTS' PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The returns for this hospital for the week ending last Thursday, show: Dismissed cured, 4—Domingo Cosanee, cook of the Rev. T. Greig, Marine Lines; Chiba, Surtee, servant of Mr. Neel Paton, Chinchpogly; Naigaum, servant of Mr. Baker, Apollo Bunder. The number of deaths were 11, of whom 5 were moribund cases, and the number still in the wards, and mostly doing well, is 6. The staff has been further increased, and there are now three European nurses, and three ward-boys, two sweepers, and two Brahmin cooks, besides the Parsee hospital assistant, all residing on the premises. Dr. Yersin is kindly visiting the hospital occasionally. Sahebs still continue to send their servants when almost too late for treatment.

THE STATE OF THINGS IN THANNA.

There has been a satisfactory diminution of the number of plague cases in Thanna, whether from the drastic measures enforced by Dr. Hudson, or from other causes, our informant is unable to say. Most of the refugees from Bombay have left Thanna, and so have many hundreds of the Thanna people, who have encamped in the neighbouring jungle. The desire to escape the inquiries of the house-to-house visitation is said to be the cause of this migration. In so far as it helps the work of disinfecting the town now vigorously carried on, it cannot be regarded as a misfortune.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY ON THE EPIDEMIC.

Dr. John Pollen, yesterday evening, visited the Framji Cowasji Institute, and was shown over the premises by the secretary. He congratulated the members on possessing such a fine institute, such a well furnished library, and such a spacious reading-room. Dr. Pollen was informed that there were actually some hundreds of readers in the day, but owing to the present crisis, the hundreds had been reduced to fifties. Dr. Pollen inquired to what causes his hearers attributed the crisis, and he was told that the crisis was due to the will of the Almighty; whereupon he addressed a few remarks to the assembly.

Dr. Pollen said: No doubt the present visitation, like all other visitations, was due to Providence; but the causes of the misfortunes of Bombay might be traced to human agency. Amongst some of the causes to which the insanitary condition of the city might be traced, he specified land grabbing, front filching, and street stealing, which impeded free scavenging. It was impossible to cleanse streets, roads, and lanes when every corner presented an impediment. He also denounced the dirty, filthy awnings and ragged sun shades which disfigured the front of nearly every shop in the native town, and proved seed beds of dirt and disease in the shape of encroachments, and when no sooner had one heap of rubbish been removed, then another heap took its place. He pointed out that dirt was merely matter out of place, and exhorted the citizens to help themselves and others in removing this matter. Neither the Municipality nor Government, he said, could do everything. In the cause of sanitation and conservancy people must help themselves. They all knew that owing to the depression existing during the last Dewali, the houses in the town had not undergone their usual spring cleaning. There was much in the worship of the symbol of fire; and both the Hindu and Parsi religious system inculcated sanitary lessons under this symbol. Up-country, as a District Collector, he had always taken advantage of the Dewali and similar festivals to stimulate the people to cleanse and adorn their dwellings. In Godra, the year before last he had succeeded in getting nearly every house and hut in the town painted and white-washed during the Dewali. This work the people themselves of all communities did willingly. A similar spring cleaning in Bombay might have prevented much of the present unfortunate mortality. The Holi, another great festival, was approaching, and this was the time in which purification by fire will be encouraged. People should be assisted in lighting and maintaining the usual Holi bonfire, and, perhaps, as foretold by certain Hindu priests, the epidemic would thus be stayed after the Holi. All good citizens should do their utmost to aid Government and the Plague Commission in the strenuous efforts they were making to arrest the progress of the dreadful calamity. Turning to the subjects of hospitals and the segregation of the sick, Dr. Pollen combated some of the illusions and misconceptions that existed with regard to the treatment of patients there. He paid a warm tribute to the management of the Parsi Hospital under Dr. Bahadurji. It was well worthy of the wealthy and intelligent community by whom and in whose interests it had been founded. Dr. Bahadurji and the manager were entitled to gratitude. At the Arthur Road and Parsi hospitals, it was gratifying to see the careful and unselfish manner in which European ladies and nurses devoted themselves to the care of the fever-stricken, and from constant personal observation of the working of these hospitals, Dr. Pollen could not speak too highly of the care and kindness of Dr. Chowskey, his assistant, and fellow workers. Everything that could be done was being done for those in hospital, and Dr. Pollen urged his hearers, who were readers of newspapers, only to believe half what they read in certain prints and to do their best to induce the people struck down by fever to go to hospital, where they would have the best chance of getting the advantage of the special knowledge of Dr. Yersin and other experts. In conclusion, Dr. Pollen reminded his hearers that the old saying, that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," was true in regard to sanitation and plague repression, as in regard to anything else. At the conclusion of his remarks Dr. Pollen was asked several questions with regard to the intentions of the *Sircar*, and in reply to the first his hearer that every step that had been taken by the *Sircar* had been taken in the best interests of the townspeople themselves. One other Parsee gentleman said, that three or four months ago he had suggested bonfires and offered to give the wood if the Municipality allowed him to dig holes in the streets, but this request of his had been refused.

MR. J. C. CAMA'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following written suggestions were handed over by Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama to General Gatacre, on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Plague Committee, held at Parel Government House, where the justices, appointed for No. 10 District, Parel, Sewree, Warlee, Sion, and Mahim, had been requested by General Gatacre, the chairman of the Plague Committee, to attend and discuss the duties to be undertaken by and the powers to be given to them:—

A few suggestions for reducing the present insanitary condition of Mahim:

(1) Prevent dead bodies being carried by the side of the seashore, for they can just as conveniently be taken away by the main public road.

(2) Prevent the sea shore being used by the people for natural purposes, for the throwing of refuse, dead pigs, dead dogs, dead cats, and the like, which remain there rotting for days together.

(3) Remove the burning-ground from the shore and have it placed on the Eastern side.

(4) The sea shore should not be used as a burial-ground, and bodies should be so buried as not to be dug up by animals.

(5) Place the night-soil cart depot on the East side away from the sea-breeze.

(6) Have the halalkhore service and cleaning regularly performed and well supervised.

(7) Prevent the various lanes and bye-lanes from the main road to the sea-borne being used for natural purposes, and for storage of kutchra; keep them well swept and clean.

(8) Provide adequate accommodation for natural purposes for the poor, and compel each cart-owner to have similar accommodation for its servants.

(9) Burn the huts, wood matting, or other articles, that are ordered to be burnt, thoroughly, and have the debris removed.

(10) Remove, as far as practicable, the cocoanut and other trees which prevent the sea-air from being blown to the East.

(11) Utilize land facing the sea shore for building purposes by getting capitalists to build small villas to relieve over-crowded Bombay.

(12) Consider whether the factories which discharge their waste on the sea shore create a nuisance or not.

(13) Prevent huts buildings in front of the shore, and have buildings so built as to leave ample space between for the free passage of the sea-breeze to set in.

(14) Have convenient and broad roads from the West to the East.

OUTBREAK AT BHAVNAGAR.

Seventeen cases of bubonic fever have occurred at Bhavnagar—seven proving fatal. The medical authorities are using every possible means in their power to stamp out this fell disease before it assumes any serious proportions. One man attempted to escape to Sihore, when he was ordered to be removed to the plague hospital, being found suffering from bubonic fever, but the police somehow got scent of it, and he was turned and brought back. The cart he had occupied was ordered to be burnt. A Nagar gentleman, travelling to Junagad, fell dead through heart's failure on Jetalser platform, on Saturday last.

"X" RAYS FOR PLAGUE.

Mr. G. H. Fearn, of Messrs. Fitze and Co., writes:—"You will probably be interested to learn of an experiment of the Roetgen Rays, by Babu Shamchunder Dass, agent of the Maharajah Coomar of Tagore, at the Parel Government House Hospital yesterday, on a patient suffering from a bubo on the left groin, temperature being 102°, and pulse 100. The rays were kept over the affected part for about half-an-hour, during which time the Babu explained that the Roetgen Rays was a milder light, or actually a color not powerful enough to be visible, in a rainbow or a prism, but when intensified by electricity, has the power of destroying life. This he discovered in Calcutta, and found that it annihilated all water bacilli, as well as other small animal life, even when inside a box or leather case. Having thus exemplified the power of the rays, he determined to try its effect on the bacilla of disease, and arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday last, hoping he might be permitted to use the rays in our present calamity. We are glad to say he is highly pleased at the manner in which he was received, and every encouragement has been given by the authorities. After witnessing other experiments, the Babu again visited the patient, and found him calmly sleeping, and temperature much reduced. He will experiment again, to-day, at about 3 p.m., in the sea air hospital."

BANDORA BUBONIC FEVER RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
English sympathisers, through the Rev H E Barrel,	75
Mr J S Lambert	10
Mr Ruttenji B Kharaiwala	10
Mr J F Khanas	5
Bai Motibai Wadia	20
Mr and Mrs G Hyde	20
Mr and Mrs P Broanwald	20
Mr and Mrs O Berlinger	20
Mr H Nehlinger	20
Mr G Wagmans	10
Dr D Carloz	20

Further subscriptions are solicited and will be thankfully received by Assistant Surgeon J F Gonsalves.

MEETING AT POONA.

In response to invitations issued a large number of military Civil and police pensioners, honorary magistrates and Municipal Commissioners assembled at the Municipal Technical School on Thursday evening to meet Mr P. G. Rand C.S.

Addressing those present Mr. Rand said that he had invited them to meet him at the request of His Excellency the Governor. He said that it had been decided to make a house to house inspection in Poona with the aid of British soldiers and he invited them to assist in the search. As the British soldiers did not understand the vernaculars it had been decided to appoint two Native gentlemen to help each search party. The Native gentlemen accompanying the party will explain to the inmates of the house under search that the search was being made for plague patients only; that persons suffering from diseases other than the plague will not be touched, whilst those suffering from the disorder would be removed to the Plague Hospital. The Native gentlemen who have volunteered to render this important service would only be required to attend on each alternate day and the hours for the search will be from half-past six to half past eleven every morning. The search party will consist of twenty sections to be distributed in the Peth fixed for search each section will consist of three British soldiers and two Native Gentlemen before mentioned. The purdah ladies will be required to withdraw before the soldiers enter the house purdah ladies will be examined by female doctors. Several Doctors will be placed in the path under inspection at different points, and no one will be taken to the hospital unless certified by a doctor to be suffering from plague. As regards the sacred places and the kitchens, the British soldiers would not go inside unless they have strong reasons to suspect that there were either concealed cases or corpses inside.

The search will only be conducted during the morning hours.

Mr. B. H. Nanavati called attention to the speech of His Excellency on Monday last in which it was said that the religious privileges of the people would not be interfered with, to which Mr. Rand explained what was proposed to be done in the matter.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rand's speech the names of all those who volunteered were taken down at the meeting dispersed.

THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Thursday, show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	47

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukarwar	9	9
Ganesh	8	5
Nana's	4	4
Kasba	6	4
Shanwar	5	3
Gunj	4	3
Rawiwar	2	2
Sudasco	2	2
Bhamburda	2	2
Rastia	2	1
Budwar	1	0
Bhowani	1	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Somwar	1	0
Vetal	0	0
Ninal	0	0
Total	47	35
Total up to date	554	473

The total mortality of all causes during the 24 hours was 82.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Locality	Cases	Deaths
Imported	1	0
Local	0	0
Plague Hospital	11	9
Total up to date	392	221

A Mahomedan Havildar named Suliman of the Cantonment Police who was for some time a patient in the Sassoon Hospital suffering from some ordinary illness was found to be suffering from the plague and was transferred to Plague Hospital. A young Hindoo Police constable employed in the city of Poona died on Tuesday last at the plague Hospital.

A single case of plague is reported as having occurred within Cantonment limits on Thursday. A woman who was brought in from Ganesh Peth to the Camp on Wednesday evening died within a couple of hours in a house in Shitapi Alley.

A large number of the unrwalli and Guzar grain dealers of Nana's Peth left Poona on Tuesday.

TWO EVILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The disposition to conceal plague cases, and the tendency to refrain from every sort of medical advice for the sick, now prevalent to a wide extent among ignorant people, are evils that require intelligent handling on the part of the authorities in Bombay and other plague-stricken districts. All efforts on the part of the authorities, to stamp out plague, however energetic, are but rendered futile by these two evils. As a successful remedy, I suggest that a rigid system of death certificates by authorized medical men only be at once instituted. Let no medical man give a death certificate unless he had treated the patient during life. In the absence of an act for medical registration, the term "medical man" should include any class of medical practioner, authorized by the Government to issue such a certificate. In little villages, police patel, or some such authority, may certify the cause of death after due enquiry. In any district, where a medical man could be had, in the absence of a certificate of death by such person, the cause of death should be inquired into by a rigid system of jury or punch kyas, as is resorted to in England.

Unless some such system is resorted to stamping out the plague by compulsory segregation only, in a country like India, is at the best a very difficult task. "Nobody can be dead in a beautiful" cannot be dignified by the name of a European city, unless it has a medical profession, whose status is recognized in some form by the Government. The present epidemic will have taught some very serious lessons, both to the people and the rulers, before it has finished its foul work; and, if it only teaches but one lasting lesson, the necessity of permanent central hospitals, not only for plague, but other infectious diseases, to suit the convenience of Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans, the plague will have done some good. The doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" will be fully demonstrated at the end of this plague, and with life, let only those institutions survive, that can generate healthy life, and are "fittest to survive."

It is not the plague that kills, but those that are unfit to survive die. The progeny of a race that believes in early marriages and unqualified medical practice, will succumb to such visitations, and every generation will have its plague in such a country, if the social medical and sanitary institutions of the race do not become healthy, and the race learns to believe more in science and facts and less in chance and jadu-mantras.

U. L. DESAI, M. D. B. S.

Surat, March 11.

THE VENICE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

The *Times* publishes the following telegrams from its correspondent in Venice:—

Venice, Feb. 19.—The results of to-day's proceedings of the International Sanitary Conference are satisfactory, inasmuch as considerable progress has been made towards the settlement of more than one vexed question. At the sitting of the technical commission this morning certain Asiatic experts were added to those already specified by the Dresden Convention as likely to convey contagion and therefore liable to exclusion from European countries. Among the articles so added were carpets and rag bales, but prohibition is not compulsory, only facultative, on the part of each country. The question of the period of incubation of the plague was also discussed. After the rejection of the Perso-Turkish proposal to fix eleven days as the practical basis for sanitary regulations, the majority of the commissioners adopted ten days, against the votes of England, France, Egypt, and India, who favoured seven or eight days. This decision may possibly become the quarantine limit for suspected vessels from infected ports, but, unless the quarantine regulations are modified, it will not affect ships with clean bills of health. The ten days will be reckoned from the date of departure from the suspected port. First on the order of the day for the general assembly in the afternoon was the ratification of the Paris Convention of April, 1894. At the beginning of the sitting, Mr. Herbert, the diplomatic representative of Great Britain, announced the readiness of the English Government to ratify the convention with the following three reservations:—(1) Declining responsibility for pilgrims being provided with sufficient means to insure their reaching their destination; (2) substituting a limit of one and a half square metres the minimum space for each individual on the lower decks of pilgrim ships for the two square metres limit enjoined by the convention; (3) expressing inability to comply with the provision regarding the Persian Gulf as being mainly superfluous and unduly vexatious to commerce in the Gulf, 93 per cent. of which was under the British flag. With these reservations England was ready to render the convention applicable to the British Empire, except Canada, Australasia and South Africa. The announcement made a most favourable impression upon the conference and is regarded as an earnest of British good will towards the cause of international sanitation. The conference unanimously adopted a motion inviting the Sublime Porte to accept and ratify the convention. Every effort is being made to render the conference a success by Austria, France, and Italy, whose amour propre is concerned, that of Austria as proposer of the conference, that of France as the country chiefly interested in the ratification of the Paris Convention, and that of Italy because the present conference is held under her auspices. After the British declaration, the Swedish, Portuguese, and Turkish delegates promised to do their utmost to obtain the consent of their respective Governments to ratification. It is probable that the two former will consent, but the Turkish attitude is exceeding problematical at the present juncture. Pending the arrival of Dr. Cleghorn, the Indian delegate, the discussion of the question of pilgrimages was again adjourned, although the English representatives expressed unwillingness further to postpone the debate.

Feb. 21.—Judging by the proceedings of the past week, the present Sanitary Conference is a decided improvement on its predecessor as regard the conciliatory spirit of all the delegates. The Austrians and French in particular have manifested towards England and the Indian Government a degree of consideration which is warmly appreciated, and reciprocated. Count von Latzow and M. Barrere, the Austrian and French diplomatic representatives, have shown themselves especially anxious to promote a good understanding, while the technical authorities, such as Professors Proust and Brouardel, and Dr. Thorne Thorne have been no whit behind the diplomatists. The issue of the present conference is civilisation versus plague rather than theoretical prophylaxis versus commerce as has been the case on some previous occasions. The English ratification of the Paris Convention has stimulated these friendly feelings and when end the probability of the conference going thoroughly successful. The only obstacle to the application of the Paris Convention is Turkey, who is with diplomatic representative here. Since the provisions of the convention would affect Turkish territory more than that of any other country the ratification of the convention by the Porte is almost a sine qua non of its efficacy. Energetic efforts are being made to obtain a reply from the Porte, and the conference will probably sit until such reply is forthcoming. In the event of a refusal measures of sanitary or commercial coercion might be devised. Dr. Cleghorn, representing the Government of India, arrived yesterday morning from Brindisi. He was the only passenger permitted to disembark, all the others being compelled to proceed by sea to Piraymouth. His arrival brings up the total number of the English and Anglow-Indian delegates to six—namely, the Hon. Michael Herbert, diplomatic representative; Dr. Thorne Thorne, chief of two medical section of the Local Government Board; Surg-Col. Lamb Notter representing the War Office transport service: Mr. Farnall, representing the Foreign Office; and Surg.-Col. Richardson, the second Indian delegate. Yesterday was devoted entirely to technical questions. The general technical committee was divided into two sub-committee, one to consider means of combating the plague out side Europe, the other to convert measures of defence in Europe. The former sub-committee sat twice and discussed—(a) methods of disinfection; (b) the efficacy of serum as a preventive and curative agent. On this point the conclusions were mainly negative. (c) Places where the plague is endemic. There was a tendency to regard Yunnah as the chief geographical centre, but no definite decision was reached. (d) The period of supervision of pilgrims during their voyage, in addition to the initial medical examination. This was fixed at ten days from the date of departure, the period to be completed before landing and not before leaving Aden as in the case of cholera. This recommendation is to apply only to pilgrim and not to passenger ships, if the latter leave an infected port with a clean bill of health they may proceed direct to European ports. The prophylatic measures advisable in Europe will be considered by the second sub-committee, which will meet tomorrow morning. Dr. Cleghorn, who attended the second sitting of the last sub-committee, created a favourable impression by describing the precautionary sanitary measures in force at Bombay and Karachi since October last. There was a rigorous individual examination of all pilgrims on shore before embarkation, and of passengers on board their vessels before starting. The work was executed by a large staff of male and female doctors, twenty of whom were engaged on the steamer which brought him from Bombay to Brindisi. With regard to the plague, a learn that scientific investigations in India have hitherto led to few unquestionable discoveries. Consequent authorities, however, believe that the danger of introduction of the plague into Europe is slight as compared with previous cholera epidemics and that the probability the transmission of the disease by merchandise is very small.

THE LAY OF THE SALT INSPECTOR.

I.

Picturesquely situated
In a wide expanse of plain;
Stands my lonely habitation,
There I pass a life of pain.
Save the "karkoon," not a soul can
Talk the language of my race;
So you all can well imagine
How I yearn for a white face.

For companions lively insects
Inter alia the bug;
Not the one who mostly
Takes for domicile a rug.
But a tiny flying creature,
With an all-pervading smell;
Why he is so strongly gifted
'Tis beyond my power to tell.

On the wall the lizard slowly
Creeps along in search of prey;
Indefatigable creature
Whose sole object is to slay.
In the night the balmy zephyr
Bears upon its wings the cries
Of the jackal and those creatures
Who are designated "pies."

When the land is wrapt in darkness
Through the gloom alone I ride,
While you all at home are chatting
Gaily by the fireside.
When the western sky is golden,
With the sun's departing rays;
Then upon my "Napier Johnston"
With a tander eye I gaze.

Whiskey, soda! grand effacer
Of regrets and misery;
How unutterably wretched
Would my life be without thee.
Thanks to thy life-saving spirit,
Up I soar to realms above,
From which giddy height I see things
With the kindly eyes of love.

Rude awakening on the morrow!
How my golden dream is shorn!
While a splitting headache tells me
What I overnight have borne.
Laying traps for catching smugglers,
Riding far by night and day;
For all this the grateful Sirkar
Gives a far from princely pay.

W. F. M.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT

The progress statement of relief measures shows an increase of 6,501 in the average daily number (280,070) of labourers on relief works as compared with the number (273,569) reported in the preceding week. The number of dependants on relief workers has however, decreased from 117,442 to 110,991. The earth work of the Amalner Dharangaon Railway in Khandesh has been started as a relief work, and the entertainment of a special establishment has been sanctioned for acquiring the land required for the railway. An estimate of Rs 1,22,768 for earth work on the first 11 miles of the Barsi Road, Pandharpur Railway has been approved and the survey of an extension of this line from Pandharpur to Sangola has been directed. Authority has been given to carry out as relief works the construction of a reservoir at Kapurwadi in Ahmednagar, the Chankapur tank project in Nasik and repairs to the Jaunda Canal in Khandesh. An estimate of Rs 80,457 for tools and plant required for relief works in Ahmednagar has been sanctioned. The Houvad Akhni road has been started as a relief work in order to relieve the pressure in Bijapur, and one road work and one metal collecting work have been opened in Satara. The Public Works staff for famine relief duty has been strengthened by officers from other saw of India. Further allotments of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 4,100 have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Ahmednagar and Satara respectively for improvement of water-supply. The reports received from officers of the Sanitary Department show the physical condition of the relief workers in the districts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum to be satisfactory. Fifty-five weavers and 100 nursing mothers on one work in Ahmednagar were specially examined and found to be in good health. Fresh cases of small-pox have occurred at two camps in Nasik and one in Shotapur, and the requisite steps have been taken to check the spread of the disease. There have also been cases of cholera on two of the works in the Shotapur District.

The number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages or poor-houses has risen from 20,048 in the preceding week to 20,853 in the week under report. Rs. 10,000 for kitchens and Rs. 8,000 for gratuitous relief in villages have been allotted to the Collector of Shotapur. A sum of Rs. 500 has been placed at the disposal of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, for advances to Police officers for the purchase of food in urgent cases where immediate relief is necessary. Section 101 of the Famine Code). His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has through his Minister presented 600 maunds of grain for distribution among the suffering poor in the Ahmednagar District; and the Collector of that district has been instructed to acknowledge the contribution with the best thanks of Government.

WEDDING AT DEESA.

A FASHIONABLE wedding took place at Deesa on Tuesday morning, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. H. Beck, in Christ Church. The happy couple were Miss Ellen Mary Nuthall, daughter of Colonel A. J. P. Nuthall, 13th Bombay Infantry and Captain Thomas Arthur Leach Deberry, Commander of the R.I.M.S. Mayo now anchored at Bombay. The church, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, presented quite a festival appearance, General Tanday and Staff and all the officers and ladies of the garrison being present. The birds looked charming in a white silk dress with veil and orange blossoms, and the bridegroom wore his naval uniform as Commander in the Royal Indian Marine; and the best man, Lieutenant Deberry, brother of the bridegroom, was clad in the picturesque tartan of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The band of the 13th Bombay Infantry was in attendance at the church and played the Grand March from Athalie. At the close of the ceremony the European and native officers of the 13th B. I. formed an archway with their swords and the happy couple walked through to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The guests afterwards proceeded to Colonel Nuthall's bungalow and after the usual toasts the newly married couple left for their honeymoon tour, taking their departure from the house under a shower of rice and slippers. There was a large display of wedding gifts which came from near and far.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

SIR HENRY WATERFIELD, financial secretary to the India Office, and Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller and Auditor General to the Government of India, gave evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission, on Feb. 22, on behalf of the Indian Government. Mr. Jacob urged that while India should retain control of Aden, Great Britain should bear a share of the expenditure. The opening of the Suez Canal had rendered Aden peculiarly valuable to England as a commercial station. It had been aptly called the key of the commercial highway to the East, and, in the event of war, should furnish our Navy with a fortified coaling and refitting station on a main line of Imperial navigation. Yet owing to the connection between Aden and the Arabian and African coasts, India might be required under present conditions to carry out at her own expense a policy which she had not laid down, and which was dictated by British and European, rather than Indian considerations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	1,86,000	4,000	2,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	187	403	9	599
For same week of 8 weeks of half-year.	6,84,883	10,92,117	22,017	17,69,957
Total for 7 weeks	7,40,823	12,78,117	26,017	20,44,957
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,193	2,47,792	2,253	3,62,213
Per mile of Ry &c.	243	538	5	786
Total to corresponding date do.	8,43,887	17,72,812	27,131	26,43,830
Decrease for the week			Rs.	0,218
Ditto to date				5,98,873

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and renders the breath it is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

"Are you subject to Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache?"

If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

"Do you have pain in the right side or under Shoulder-blade, a bitter, oily taste in the mouth, a furred tongue; specks before the eyes?"

Sure signs that the Liver is inactive.

Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral** takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery
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TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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Karachi: ROBINSON MORI ON & Co

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & Quiet. Equally comfortable in all cases of reclining position.
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Double, 26-, 30-, & 33/6
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

What to Drink in Hot Climates

Barley Water made from

Robinson's PATENT Barley

and nicely flavoured with lemon.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rashes.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
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And by Leading Physicians.

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a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
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The Lancet, *June 8th*, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by **Möller's New Process.**

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A drawing-letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB":—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. | CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES and see that they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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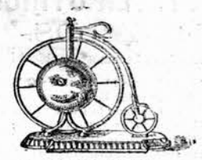
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35


Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

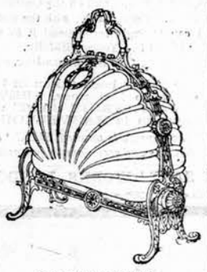
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)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Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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"A CHARMING SCENT."
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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."

Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

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"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
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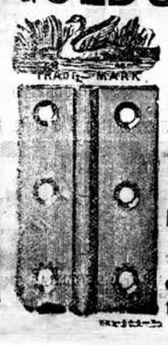
Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

GOLD & Co's.



BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Inventors can obtain name through all British Merchants

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

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In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate, and pure."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
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CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Cassie & Co., Calcutta.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it is a dream to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORLING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
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To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWENTY FIRST MEDAL.

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W. S. THOMSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

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NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET

EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses! Horses!!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" of 19th February."

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
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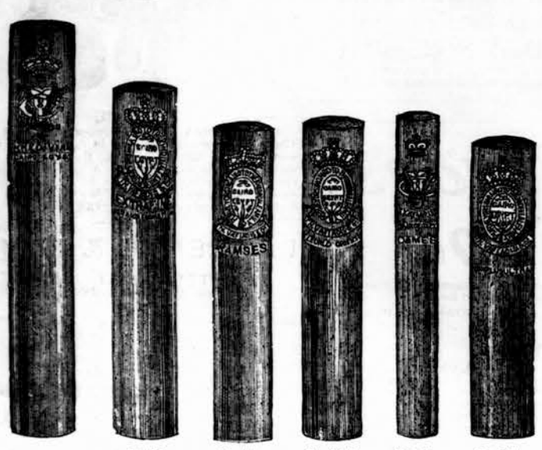
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.
OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12½ per 100. Rs. 3-6 per 100. Rs. 2-4 per 100. Rs. 2-13 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion.
Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskies.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

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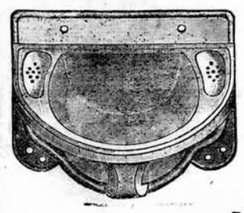
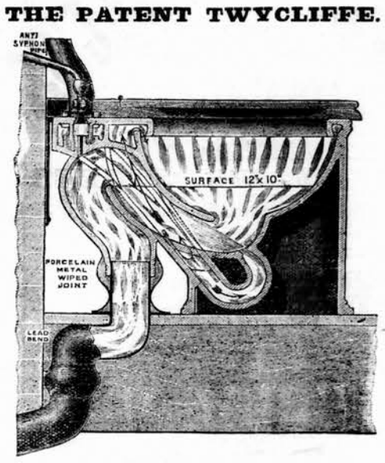


THE PATENT TWYCLIFFE.



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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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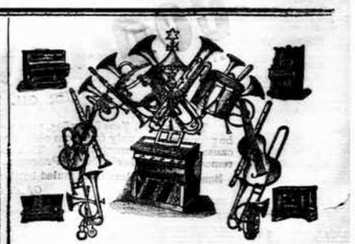

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